

REVISED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE 66 kV POWER EVACUATION LINE FROM NAMAACHA WIND POWER PROJECT TO BOANE SUB-STATION

FINAL REVISION FOR LENDERS' DISCLOSURE



April 2025

Prepared for:



ELECTRICIDADE
DE MOÇAMBIQUE, E.P.

Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.

Prepared by:



ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Central Eléctrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF) near Namaacha, and a new transmission line, approximately 42.7 km long (the Transmission Line Project), to connect the WEF to the Boane Sub-station. The Transmission Line (T-Line) comprises three technical configurations, viz. for 41.4 km, two 66 kV lines running in parallel within a 70-metre wide Partial Protection Zone (PPZ), for 1 km, a monopole, double circuit overhead 66 kV line within a 50-metre wide PPZ, and a short, 342 metre section of two underground lines through Bairro 6, Boane. This underground section will require a working right-of-way two metres wide.

This Lenders' Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which applies to the realigned T-Line only, is required due to a change in the alignment of the T-Line after the approval and publication of the original T-Line RAP. The WEF and original T-Line were subject to separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). Part of the work for each component (viz. WEF and T-Line) involved the preparation of RAPs. These were subjected to the requirements of Mozambican legislation, which, concerning stakeholder engagement, involved four rounds of community meetings. Both RAPs were approved by the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) and environmental licenses were issued. After RAP approval, land acquisition along the original T-Line proved unsuccessful and/or challenging in that physical and economic resettlement would be accompanied by long-term commitments that could negatively affect the viability of the entire WEF. Therefore, CEN investigated alternative T-Line alignments that, in the main, would avoid areas in which land acquisition had proven challenging. This RAP has been prepared to address resettlement related to the realigned T-Line. This resettlement relates exclusively to economic displacement due to land acquisition (there is no physical resettlement associated with the realigned transmission line, with the one affected property in Bairro 6, Boane, being deemed economic resettlement by virtue that it is operated by a tenant as a guest house). Overall, although the realigned T-Line is longer (5.4.km) and involves more land acquisition (and by implication, more project affected people and their assets), a major benefit is the avoidance of physical resettlement and the long-term disturbance to affected parties' lives, which would need to be addressed through long-term livelihoods restoration interventions.

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

According to Decree 42/2005, EDM is the designated managing public entity of the national power transmission network in Mozambique. While Article 14 provides that the management of the national energy transmission network is allocated to a public entity, it also provides that private capital may participate in the development of the national energy transmission network. The proposed 120 MW WEF and associated T-Line aim to mitigate pre-existing issues with restructuring, rehabilitation and enhancement of the energy transmission infrastructure in the southern region of Maputo Province. This is to be achieved by reducing transmission losses and delivering the required quantity and quality of energy.

The Transmission Line Project's construction and operation will result in short-, medium- and long-term environmental and socio-economic impacts (positive and adverse) and will result in involuntary resettlement, exclusively related to economic displacement. Therefore, to obtain an environmental licence and titles to land use rights, the Transmission Line Project prepared an ESIA, which was approved by MTA in January 2024. Furthermore, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared in compliance with the requirements set out in Ministerial Diploma 155/2014 on resettlement, the IFC's Performance Standards (PS) and the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS).

A compliant RPF was submitted and approved by MTA in January 2024. Based on the RPF and further investigations, a compliant RAP, conforming to Diploma 155/2014, was submitted and approved by

MTA in October 2024. This approval holds firm for the amendments covered in this revised RAP for the realigned T-Line.

Project description

Location

The proposed project is situated in Maputo Province in the Districts of Boane and Namaacha. Namaacha District is located on the western border of Maputo Province, with an area of 2,156 km² (representing 9.5% of the province's surface area). Boane District is located in the southeast of Maputo Province and covers an area of 820 km² (representing 3.5% of the province's surface area). The District of Boane is divided into two Administrative Posts (AP) and five Localities. The District of Namaacha is divided into two APs and eight Localities. Boane District headquarters is a municipal town with the Municipal Council assuming the territorial management covered by the town. Boane District is recognised as an agricultural hub in southern Mozambique (being endowed with good soils, a relative abundance of water and a favourable climate, notably, high heat units to facilitate vigorous and rigorous plant growth). The proposed WEF is located approximately 12 km (direct distance) north of Namaacha town. To connect the WEF to the Boane Sub-station, a new transmission line of approximately 42.7 km in length that crosses Namaacha Sede and Boane Sede administrative posts will be constructed.

Overhead transmission lines and partial protection zones

The current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique requires a protection zone with a minimum width of 50 m for lines equal to or over 66 kV, as per safety regulations for high voltage power lines (Decree 57/2011; Article 28) in alignment with the published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022; Article 43). The PPZ as set out in the legislation is a corridor considered for compensation and resettlement purposes and serves to provide protection to both surrounding communities and human settlements as well as to the transmission line infrastructure from potential damage by third parties. To minimise socio-economic and resettlement impacts associated with the Namaacha-Boane T-Line, there will be a 70 m PPZ for the two T-Lines running in parallel and a 50 m PPZ for the single tower, double circuit T-Line. This amendment to the PPZ was made in accordance with legal precedent from Article 9 of the Land Law, in conjunction with Decree 57/2011 on the safety of high-voltage transmission lines and the Electricity Law - Law 12/2022) that enable land use rights as well as the limits of a PPZ to be amended through ministerial decision. Anticipated impacts along the realigned T-Line are exclusively of an economic nature; nevertheless, triggering the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as well as the legislative provisions as set out in the Mozambican legal framework for resettlement, specifically Decrees 55/2015 and 31/2012, and Directives 155/2014 and 156/2014. Section 2.2.2 of the RAP, including Figure 2, fully describes the technical configuration of the realigned T-Line. These technical configurations were developed to minimize impacts to current land users while still providing n-1 redundancy in accordance with Mozambican grid code requirements.

Ancillary infrastructure and any potential minor design changes

Land requirements for infrastructure and facilities (access roads, laydown areas, construction camps, etc) associated with the project are anticipated to fall within the PPZ, therefore, no additional affected parties are anticipated. However, a provision has been made within the RAP budget for potential compensation claims associated with the need for new access roads within the inaccessible parts of the T-line (primarily between km 0.3 and km 8.4).

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

RAP approach

Involuntary resettlement, if not adequately and appropriately mitigated, whether physical or economic, permanent or temporary, may give rise to severe economic, social and/or environmental risks. To avoid and mitigate potential adverse effects of involuntary resettlement, this RAP for the Transmission Line Project is elaborated in accordance with the national legislative framework on resettlement and international safeguards¹, including the IFC's PSs, the AfDB's ISS, the Equator Principles (EPs) and the UNGPs. The overall objective of this RAP is to define compensation and mitigation measures and to provide a detailed plan and set of arrangements for the economic displacement and compensation of persons affected by the Transmission Line Project.

RAP scope

To reduce involuntary resettlement impacts and to avoid and mitigate permanent loss of assets, the following adjustment were made to the original 66 kV T-Line PPZ:

- For the first 342 m exiting the Boane Sub-station, the adoption of two buried lines, with a 2 m working right-of-way, reducing impacts in the urban area of Bairro 6, nearest to the Boane Sub-station.
- Realignment of the central section of the T-Line route to avoid physical displacement entirely and to avoid economic displacement of vulnerable machamba farmers and ambulatory businesses.

Methodology for developing the RAP

In preparation of the RAP for the realigned T-Line, secondary data from various local and international sources were reviewed. These included reports and publications from independent bodies, mapping sources and project related legal and policy framework documents. It also involved the intensive review of aerial imagery, primarily Google Earth. Stakeholder engagement was conducted, which involved members of the proponent's and consultant's teams, community members, community leaders and government (local and district) representatives for the entire length of the T-Line and wider area of influence of the project.

In addition to reviewing secondary data, primary data were collected including a full census, socio-economic survey and asset inventory survey of all potentially affected parties long the T-Line alignment. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and subsequently analysed for use in the preparation of the RAP.

Cut-off date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited to genuinely affected PAHs/PAPs whose residential, economic or cultural land uses will be affected by the Project, as opposed to opportunistic settlers. This was implemented using a Cut-off Date. It must be noted that Mozambican legislation on resettlement does not mention a Cut-off Date and implicitly discourages the use of a moratorium on development as a preventative measure for organic growth. In the absence of a national mechanism, CEN agreed with the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC), to declare the effective resettlement Cut-off Date as the last day of the PAP and asset census. In the absence of a formal moratorium being issued, CEN used its Government liaison and stakeholder engagement processes to continuously remind authorities and communities that households and assets appearing in the area after the Cut-off Date would not be included in the RAP mitigation packages. The dates and scheduling of the full census were determined in conjunction with the district/municipal authorities and local leaders and were communicated timeously and in accordance with local norms and procedures for community engagement². The Cut-off Date for the census and

¹ Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

² All community engagement adhered to Mozambican norms and consisted of communication with the district/municipal administrations, as well as local leaders. Local leaders communicated with their

asset survey was deemed to be 13 December 2024. However, this was later adjusted to reflect that the census could not be completed by this date due to widespread unrest following the national election on 9 October 2024. The initial date (13 December 2024) was announced via Focus Group Discussions to which only the PAPs were invited to participate and to confirm compensation methodology and packages. These meetings were held in each of the affected communities in October 2024.

A Final Declaration for Land Use containing detailed results of the census and asset survey, along with the final cut-off date (31 March 2025) will be signed off by relevant state, district and provincial stakeholders during April 2025. This cut-off date will apply only to the new lengths of the realigned T-Line, i.e. excluding sections that share a common PPZ with the original alignment for which the original Cut-off Date of 10 May 2023 remains valid and in force.

Any claimants and rights-holders potentially missed during the survey will be verified in conjunction with community leaders, neighbours, the Resettlement Committee and the MSTC, and shall be included within the RAP mitigation packages, if deemed to have a legitimate claim. Presence and possession prior to the cut-off date will establish a presumption of rights, and declarations from neighbours or other evidence may be requested if there are doubts on the matter. The Transmission Line Project Grievance Redress Mechanism will be used to undertake an eligibility evaluation process in cases where eligibility is challenged. If not resolved, these cases will be referred to the Resettlement Committee.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The development of the RAP for the realigned T-Line was underpinned by the national legal and policy framework governing involuntary resettlement, land tenure, valuation, acquisition and land transfer. The RAP has been developed in accordance with Mozambican laws, decrees, policies (decree 31/2012 of August 8th, directives 155/2014 and 156/2014), the directive on the expropriation process for the purpose of spatial planning (decree 181/2010) and the regulation on body exhumation (decree 42/1990). Supplementary to these, international normative frameworks such as the IFC PS and AfDB ISS, particularly the requirements of WB/IFC OS 2 were considered. The combined set of regulations establish the framework for the resettlement processes and include details and requirements on the compensation criteria and processes, and the monitoring and redress measures to be effected through the establishment of resettlement committees. These regulations detail the resettlement procedure, define the RAP approval processes, and, importantly, where applicable, set the minimum criteria for model resettlement housing and environmental social conditions for resettlement plots, with respect to physical displacement³.

A Gap Analysis was undertaken comparing the requirements of Mozambican Legislation and the provisions of the IFC PS and AfDB ISS. Where gaps were identified, measures to align requirements are elaborated for purposes of this RAP.

communities (PAPs), introduced the consultancy teams and explained the purpose and schedule of the census. The census performed only subsequent to these activities.
³ Not deemed applicable for the realigned T-Line RAP where physical resettlement is avoided entirely.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA AND AFFECTED PERSONS

Communities in the vicinity of the T-Line route

In the Namaacha District there are six communities within the project area of influence (Gumbe, Mandevo, Baca-baca, Mikwakwene, Livevene and Kulula). In the Boane District, three communities occur within the project area of influence (Mabanja (Bairro A), Bairro 1 and Bairro 6).

Demographics

Namaacha District has a population of 47,126 persons at a population density of 21.9 persons per kilometre square with 51% of the population being female and 49% male. Boane District has a population of 210,367 persons at a population density of 256.5 persons per kilometre square with 52% of the population being female and 48% male. The combined population of Namaacha and Boane Districts comprise 13.5% of the population of Maputo Province. The census survey undertaken for this RAP shows that >25 to 65 years is the predominant age category and the average household size comprises six persons.

Access to services

In Namaacha and Boane, in the urban and some peri-urban areas, waste is collected and deposited at the local dump (unlined landfill) and in rural areas, most households generally burn or bury their waste and/or dispose of it outside their homes. The main sources of energy used for lighting and cooking are electricity, wood, charcoal, gas and paraffin. Census results indicate that electricity is mostly used for lighting and coal, wood and gas are the main energy sources used for cooking. In terms of communication, data indicate that households have access/coverage from one or more of the three major mobile network operators in Mozambique and access to the main TV and radio broadcasting services. The province's road network is the main means of intra-city, intra-provincial, inter-provincial and international transportation and connects towns and villages to schools, markets, health facilities, other public infrastructure and international borders with Eswatini and South Africa. Public transport, especially in the peri-urban and rural areas, is managed by informal operators, using minibuses, who mainly operate on the primary roads, whilst the inner-city areas are serviced by the municipal transport network. Vehicle ownership was not recorded amongst households, potentially affected by the realigned T-Line.

Education

Based on the census, nearly 18% of respondents have no formal education, approximately 30% have some primary education, approximately 19% have some secondary education and 2% have some tertiary education. Considering the categories of 'no formal education and some primary education, approximately 48% of respondents have no or little formal education.

The Boane District has three primary schools, one 1st Level Primary School, two 1st and 2nd Level Secondary Schools, one University and two Institutes. In comparison, Namaacha District has two primary schools.

Health

In 2019, Maputo was reported to have approximately 120 health units, viz. one provincial hospital, one district hospital, one rural hospital, one general hospital, 21 health posts and 95 health centres (13 urban and 82 rural). At the time, the province had one health unit per 17,762 inhabitants and approximately 1.07 beds per 1,000 inhabitants, inclusive of 525 beds dedicated to maternity purposes. Access to healthcare facilities is problematic for rural and some peri-urban citizens.

Common illnesses include hypertension, asthma, HIV/AIDS and muscular and/or skeletal disorders.

Water and sanitation

Access to clean water and adequate sanitary systems in Maputo Province and the Namaacha and Boane Districts is generally poor, especially in rural areas, albeit this is not readily apparent from the census and asset survey. The most common form of water supply is from a reticulated supply system (41%)⁴, protected communal wells (18%), communal standpipes (fontanario) (16%) and boreholes (13%), followed relatively evenly between protected private wells (8%), unprotected communal wells (4%) and unprotected private wells (1%). Concerning sanitation, Consultec (2024) recorded that most PAPs use traditional latrines, with approximately one third of PAPs having no sanitation facilities.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

Household livelihoods are predominantly based on small scale subsistence agriculture, the collection/harvesting of natural resources, micro-businesses (the selling of agricultural surplus) and trade in labour/services for food produce, cash and/or rent. Reportedly, formal employment is difficult to secure (Consultec, 2024). Based on results recorded from the asset survey, the sale of agricultural produce and natural products account for approximately 51% of household income amongst respondents, compared to formal employment income for approximately 35% of respondents. It was noted that 73% of respondent households practice some form of subsistence agriculture, either at their homesteads or on machambas located further afield. 26% of respondents reported that they rent land for cultivation, 79% reported growing fruit and vegetables and 48% stated that they have trees of economic importance/trees of economic value on their machambas.

Most machambas are located reasonably close to respondents' place of residence (within 15- or 30-minutes' walking distance); however, it is noteworthy that 65% of respondents walk one hour or more to their machambas. It was recorded that 11% of respondents hold a formal DUAT to their machamba, while the balance holds informal DUATs. For respondents with the lowest household income and those below the poverty line, as well as those whose primary occupation is subsistence farming, households depend primarily on agriculture for subsistence. 71% of respondents undertake subsistence agriculture, 25% are commercial farmers and 4% use their land for the grazing of livestock (mainly cattle). Produce from the machambas is mainly for household consumption, however, surpluses are sold to generate cash income. The rudimentary nature of machamba cultivation lends itself to significant livelihood restoration interventions to improve cultivation approaches, methods and techniques, and to enhance productivity in terms of yield and quality.

Occupations

Respondents to the census noted the following occupations in which they are involved: subsistence farmers (selling surplus produce) (41.8%), commercial services (37.3%), employed in the public sector (4.5%), employed in the private sector (2.7%) and self-employed (6.4%).

Vulnerable households and PAPs

For purposes of the RAP and LRP, the identification of vulnerable households is deserving of further attention, with emphasis on what constitutes vulnerability and what specific special measures are required to assist each vulnerable household. This will occur as soon as possible after commencement of resettlement implementation. The RAP budget assumes that vulnerability is generally high with multiple forms of vulnerability prevalent in the project affected communities. Specific types of vulnerabilities will be further probed during the development of targeted livelihood restoration packages for clusters of households in similar conditions, or for individual households, if needed.

Data gathered on food security raised concerns about adults and children who were recorded to have had one meal only the previous day. This could be indicative of food insecurity and is one reason why food baskets form part of compensation measures for vulnerable households.

⁴ Understood to be influenced by respondents in Boane Bairro 6 adjacent to the sub-station.

Graves and sacred sites

One respondent reported three graves on the land they use; however, no graves require exhumation and reburial. Rather, disturbances to graves can be avoided, with the necessary protection measures being provided to demarcate graves as 'no-go' areas. However, if graves do require relocation, tried and tested procedures will be used to implement exhumation and reburial, in collaboration with local authorities and specialist service providers. This is commonly accepted practice in Mozambique on linear projects.

29% of respondents to the census reported visiting sacred sites in the wider project area; however, no sacred sites are affected by the Transmission Line Project.

LAND ACQUISITION AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

Economic displacement impacts resulting from the realigned T-Line can be separated between construction and operation:

- Construction.
 - Temporary displacement within the 70 m (in places 50 m) PPZ (where vegetation will be cleared on a needs basis (for construction camps, access, stockpiles, laydown areas, etc). However, compensation arrangements assume one time clearance of the entire 70 m (in places 50 m) PPZ. Post the completion of construction, disturbed and/or transformed land will be rehabilitated and returned to previous land users to continue their activities. This is a conservative approach, carried through to the RAP budget, and has been adopted because the land requirements (locations and sizes) of the contractor(s) are unknown presently. Arising from this conservative approach is a conservative RAP budget related to compensation payments, which are unlikely to be used to their fullest extent.
- Operations and maintenance.
 - Permanent displacement within the 6 m wide centre line servitude (where all vegetation will be cleared for towers and to lay conductors on the ground prior to stringing. It will also serve to accommodate an access track during construction and operation). It is important to note that within the 70 m PPZ, there will be two 6 m wide centre line servitudes (one for each of the TLs running in parallel) and within the 50 m, there will be one 6 m wide centre line servitude. For the short underground section, there will be a temporary 2 m wide servitude during construction; however, there will be no permanent servitude during operations (i.e. there is no permanent land acquisition along the underground section of the TL).

In terms of potentially affected parties, there are:

- 96 registered Project Affected Households (PAHs) who will lose land permanently and/or temporarily.
- A total of 576 PAPs.
- Of the 96 registered PAHs, 70 are involved in land-based activities. Of these, 20 were registered as renters of land.
- 11 DUATs.
- 2 Mining Concessions (National)⁵.
- 2 Mining Concessions (Provincial).
- 157.3 ha of bush.
- 111.7 ha of machambas (subsistence (89.5 ha) and commercial (22.2 ha)).
- 5.8 ha pastureland (four PAPs).
- 8.3 ha of land registered as residential but where there are no structures or foundations (six PAPs).
- 0.5 ha of land registered as vacant (three PAPs).

⁵ These exclude the Riolutos and Probrita concessions which are not intersected by the T-Line PPZ.

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66 kV Power Evacuation Line from Namaacha Wind Power Project to Boane Sub-station

- One set of abandoned house foundations (7.5 m²)⁶.
- 1 ablution within the PPZ (10.8 m²)⁷.
- 1 pasture structure (1 PAH) (320 m²).
- 964 m of fencing within the 70 and 50 m PPZs, and the 2 m underground section of the T-Line.

A broad summary of displacement is as follows:

- Physical - 0
- Economic - 96 PAHs and 576 PAPs.
- Businesses (Guesthouse) - 1 (2 PAPs).
- Graves - 3 (next-of-kin have been identified; while *in situ* protection is preferred by the proponent, the RAP team will need to engage to understand the preferences of the next-of-kin concerning exhumation and reinterment).

The table below shows the geographic distribution of PAHs.

Location/Community	PAHs (70 m PPZ)	PAPs (70 m PPZ)	PAHs (6 m Servitude)	PAPs (6 m Servitude)
Bairro 1	4	22	4	22
Bairro 6	10	48	0	0
Baca-Baca 1	17	93	15	78
Baca-Baca 2	30	173	26	155
Gumbe	8	46	7	36
Mabanja (Bairro A)	26	184	20	139
Livevene	1	10	1	10
Total	96	576	73	440

PAPs are not resident in either the 70 m PPZ or the 6 m servitude

Of the enumerated PAHs, 73 intersect with the 6 m centre line servitude and will permanently lose access to land they currently use. The remaining 23 PAHs are unaffected by the permanent loss of land.

The table hereunder provides the total area of permanent land loss and potential temporary land restrictions along the realigned T-Line.

⁶ Included in RAP budget via contingencies.

⁷ This is the demarcated land within which the ablution is located. The ablution structure *per se* falls outside the 70 m PPZ.

Classification	Total Area of Land Affected (ha)	
	Centre Line (6 m Servitude – Permanent Land Acquisition (2 x 6 m servitudes (70 m PPZ) and 1 x 6 m servitude (50 m PPZ))	Partial Protection Zone (50 m or 70 m wide, including 6 m Centre Line/s)
Bush	26.96	157.3
Commercial Agriculture	4.28	22.15
Machamba	15.4	89.53
Military	0.54	4.53
Servitude	0.2	1.13
Underground*	0.08	0.08
Other	0.33	1.9
Total	47.79	276.62

*2 m construction servitude in Bairro 6, Boane

Detailed land classifications and delineations are provided in a suite of 12 map sheets in the RAP (Annexure 1).

For the 96 registered and enumerated PAHs:

- 68 PAHs have one machamba in the 70/50 m PPZ.
- Six PAHs have two machambas in the 70/50 m PPZ.
- Three PAHs have three machambas in the 70/50 m PPZ.
- 19 PAHs do not have a machamba within the PPZ, however, they were registered and enumerated because they own other assets that are affected, e.g. fruit trees, indigenous trees of beneficial use, graves, toilets, etc.
- The average size of a subsistence machamba is 1.5 ha compared to the average size of a commercial machamba at 7.76 ha. Concerning subsistence machambas, the average size is considered large compared to machambas nationally which are commonly less than one hectare in size.

A variety of annual and perennial crops were enumerated, some of which were observed in field (however, not all, as crop types, especially annual crops, are seasonal). Further, trees of economic importance/trees with economic value were recorded within the PPZ sections enumerated during the census and asset survey.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

All persons whose land is acquired for the project (temporarily or permanently) and who, at the time of land acquisition, incur damages to or lose entirely a standing crop of annual plants, standing crop of cultivated perennials (e.g. trees, vines, berries, bananas, etc) and lose benefits derived from harvesting indigenous trees and products will be compensated. Special measures have been put in place for vulnerable people. The detailed eligibility criteria and entitlements matrix are provided in the RAP (Table 20), which includes provisions for physical resettlement (if required, which is considered improbable).

LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION FRAMEWORK PLAN

Land acquisition resulting in economic displacement/resettlement, whether temporary or permanent, can result in the loss of income or livelihood (or the lowering of livelihood conditions/levels/status, etc), by preventing/restricting an individual's or household's access to his/her/their productive assets and/or place of employment or removing/altering social networks and access to social/public services. Cash and/or 'in kind' compensation packages for lost assets and lost income, whilst fundamental, are insufficient to ensure that no adverse medium/long term impacts on the livelihoods of those resettled occurs because of the Transmission Line Project and associated land acquisition. The Livelihoods Restoration Framework Plan is purposed to provide additional support measures to enable PAPs to re-

establish their basis of livelihood activities and thereafter, to enhance the outcomes of their endeavours. To achieve this, specific measures have been developed to assist PAPs to restore their livelihood activities and to enhance their outcomes. These will be further elaborated and customised at the time that resettlement implementation commences. Also, implementation of these measures will be flexible to enable adaption based on measurable outcomes to be responsive to potentially changing circumstances.

The primary considerations which will inform and guide the design and targeting of the livelihood restoration measures are:

- Individuals experiencing the greatest levels of impact.
- Whether economic displacement is temporary or permanent.
- Vulnerable individuals and/or households.
- The ability of affected parties to cater for their needs without additional support measures and/or limited additional support measures.

The framework plan is essentially based on two interventions, with four supporting initiatives:

- Financial literacy support.
- Livelihood restoration measures, comprising:
 - Agriculture-based livelihood support.
 - Business-based livelihood support.
 - Employment and skill development support.
 - Additional support to vulnerable PAPs.

Details of these interventions are provided in Section 8 of the RAP. **Importantly, given this is a livelihoods restoration framework plan, actual interventions will be finalised only at the time that resettlement commences and will be tailored to the direct needs of individual PAHs and PAPs.**

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

For the Transmission Line Project, several meetings were held to discuss specific topics and detail the requirements for the next steps in the rollout of the project. This ensured that all relevant stakeholders were involved and duly notified of project activities and were able to advise on appropriate practice according to the local context, including managing expectations of stakeholders. Ministerial Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, states that during a resettlement process, a minimum of four rounds of public participation shall be carried out, of which two are to be conducted during the elaboration of the RPF and two during the elaboration and finalisation of the RAP. As such four formal stages, as well as several rounds of semi-formal, structured engagements were conducted with affected PAHs and community leaders. Two formal rounds were carried out during the preparation and finalisation of the RPF, and two formal rounds were carried out during the development and finalisation of the RAP.

First round public participation

The first round of public participation took place simultaneously with the original census survey and was conducted in the Namaacha and the Boane Districts amongst the communities affected by the T-Line. This was between 20 March 2023 and 8 May 2023. The objectives of the first round of public participation were to present the Transmission Line Project to the relevant authorities and affected communities, present the possible impacts which the Transmission Line Project may have on communities, present to the communities what their rights are regarding the Transmission Line Project's impacts, specifically regarding potential resettlement impacts (as stipulated in Decree 31/2012 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014), collect information regarding possible resettlement host areas in each community and to respond to community questions, specifically regarding the resettlement process.

Second round public participation

The second round of Public Participation, regarding the presentation of the RPF, took place simultaneously with the public participation meetings for the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), between 18 and 25 October 2023. The meeting objectives were to present the Socio-Economic and Inventory Survey Report, discuss potential resettlement impacts, discuss proposed mitigation measures to minimize resettlement impacts, to present the entitlement and compensation framework as well as the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), to identify potential host areas (no longer required), to present the terms of reference for preparing the RAP and to collect concerns and comments and clarify questions that the participants may have.

Third round public participation

The third round of Public Participation took place during the elaboration of the draft RAP and included the full census survey of all PAPs. The third round occurred in March 2024 and took place at the same locations as the previous rounds. The main objectives of this stakeholder engagement were to present the detailed host area study results, present detailed architectural housing designs (no longer required), present the RAP objectives and procedures, consult on potential livelihoods restoration projects, present the GRM and procedures for use and to collect concerns and comments and clarify crucial questions.

Fourth round public participation

The fourth round of Public Participation took place on 27 and 28 June 2024, with the objective to present the final RAP, present the resettlement implementation schedule, present the next steps that will take place during the implementation of resettlement, present the Transmission Line Project's approach to livelihoods restoration, present the GRM and to collect concerns and comments and clarify any questions that participants may have had.

Realigned Transmission Line Meetings

From 30 September – 2 October 2024 the Project carried out a series of Focus Group Discussions with each of the communities with PAPs who are either newly impacted by the proposed changes to the transmission line route or with PAPs who are no longer impacted, or both. The objectives of these meetings were to:

- Inform the new PAPs about the project.
- Inform new PAPs about the impacts on their specific assets and to enhance the Project's understanding of their specific situations.
- Discuss the Project entitlement matrix for physical and economic displacement.
- Inform formerly affected PAPs that they are no longer affected by physical or economic displacement, depending on the case, and what this meant in each situation in terms of disturbance, compensation (lack thereof) and continued engagement with the Project.
- Ensure that participants have the contact details for the Project Community Liaison Officer.
- Provide clarity on the next steps in the Project's timeline, viz. the detailed census/asset verification of resettlement impacts along the realigned T-Line route.

Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is ongoing as the development of the Transmission Line Project and RAP unfold (Table 29). Importantly, to date, no new issues have been raised by PAPs or Government.

Stakeholders will continue to be kept informed of progress, importantly, informing them of key activities, with associated dates, that may affect them. CEN will continue to maintain records of these engagements.

A complete record of stakeholder engagement and issues discussed is provided in the RAP (Section 9, Tables 22 and 29).

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The overall objective of the GRM is to provide a local and direct means through which affected parties and rights holders (individuals, households, groups or communities and organisations) can raise concerns/complaints and suggestions related to Project activities. The Namaacha WEF’s resettlement GRM applies to the Transmission Line Project, including all Transmission Line Project components, activities, contractors, and subcontractors. This GRM has been developed to comply with Mozambican legislation, the Equator Principle IV, and the IFC’s Performance Standards on environmental and social risk mitigation – specifically PS 1, as well as other international industry good practice guidance including: (i) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This GRM is also based on (ii) Addressing Grievances from Project Affected Communities, Guidance for Projects and Companies on Designing Grievance Mechanisms, IFC Good Practice Note; (iii) DIHR’s HIRA guidance and toolbox; and (iv) IPIECA Grievance Resolution Mechanism Toolbox.

The GRM process, responsible parties and applicable timelines are outlined in the table below.

Stage	Action	Responsible Person/Entity
Presentation, receipt and acknowledgement	<p>Presentation of the complaint/claim/suggestion using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints and suggestion book/box, email or voice call)</p> <p>Receipt of complaint/claim/suggestion</p> <p>Complaint/claim/suggestion, categorised by nature or type (suggestion/claim/complaint, etc), and identified in relation to Project phase or process (RAP, LRP, CCF, construction, operation, etc)</p> <p>Complaint/claim/suggestion recorded into complaints and suggestion book and grievance tracking system</p>	CEN CLO
Assessment	The CEN Social Manager will assess the complaint/claim/suggestion and consider the need to scale up the complaint/claim/suggestion or whether resolution is within Transmission Line Project team's ambit	CEN Social Manager
Answer/agreement	After due consideration of the complaint/claim/suggestion, prepare a letter indicating result/outcome and dialogue with claimant	CEN Social Manager with support from relevant CEN or contractor teams
Implementation of resolution	Once agreement has been reached, and where necessary, remedial action will be implemented	CEN Social Manager to coordinate with relevant party (e.g. contractor, EDM)
Closure	After agreement, delivery of the answer letter and remedial action, the matter will be considered closed	CEN CLO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Mozambican legislation sets clear guidelines on how the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation should be performed. Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 sets provisions for a three-tiered monitoring process, consisting of a Resettlement Commission (RC) at national level and a Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC) at both provincial and district levels, who report to the Ministry of Land and Environment. To comply with PS 5/OS 2, however, two additional and distinct, albeit related, types of monitoring and evaluation measures will be carried out which the outcome level monitoring and an Independent Audit. These three components will be integrated with the legislated monitoring systems and will form part of the reporting/communication procedures with the MSTCs. Collectively, this will ensure the effective monitoring, evaluation and learning of the implementation (outputs), outcomes and impact of the RAP and LRP.

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation

The continuous and systematic Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of implementation inputs and outputs will be conducted to ensure that all necessary components of the RAP, upon which other components/elements are dependent, are timeously and reasonably achieved. This will enable the early detection of shortcomings and challenges and immediate implementation of remedial and corrective action. CEN has identified indicators as a means to monitor and evaluate inputs and outputs. These indicators may, however, be amended in accordance with the RAP implementation process, reflecting any changes in context. The frequency of monitoring depends on the identified indicators, some will be monitored monthly while some will be monitored quarterly

Outcome level monitoring

Outcome level monitoring will be undertaken to assess the restoration of livelihoods and living standards of the affected PAHs through a comparison with the baseline survey conducted as part of this RAP preparation, the impacts of which are indirectly attributable to activities, based on the interventions. The Transmission Line Project has identified indicators as a means to qualitatively monitor changes in the livelihoods of affected PAHs. To assess progress and improvements in livelihoods outcome level monitoring will be conducted annually or bi-annually using the identified indicators.

Independent audits

An annual and RAP completion audit will be undertaken by an independent third party. The annual audits will be performed for the same period during which the LRP is being implemented, with the first commencing twelve months after the initiation of RAP Implementation. Depending on the outcomes of the annual audits, a date will be set for a completion audit, which should occur at 12 and 24 months after completion of the livelihood's restoration measures.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

As per Mozambique's legal and regulatory requirements, as well as international safeguard requirements and the IFC's Performance Standards, CEN will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the Transmission Line Project's lifespan and during all key phases of the RAP approval and implementation. CEN has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the RAP, which will be carried out in accordance with national legislation, AfDB OS 2 and IFC PS 5. CEN has compiled a list of Institutions which will be involved in the elaboration and implementation of the RAP and their respective roles and responsibilities. This structure is illustrated below.

Entity	Role	Responsibility
EDM	Proponent	Whilst the Project Proponent is ultimately responsible for all resettlement activities, the management of resettlement and livelihoods restoration will be delegated to Globeleq, with support from an independent technical/engineering consultant

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Entity	Role	Responsibility
		Participate in all public participation activities Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group
Globeleq	Lead on Resettlement Management	Part owner of the WEF and responsible for all resettlement and livelihood restoration activities
Independent Technical/Engineering Consultant	Support to Project Implementation	Support Globeleq and EDM in all phases of Project preparation and implementation Participate in all public participation activities Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group
Independent RAP Implementation Consultant	RAP elaboration and implementation	Under Globeleq supervision, elaborate the RAP and LRP in accordance with Mozambican legislation and PS5 Promote and conduct all resettlement public participation process activities, in conjunction with the proponent Interact with the monitoring and supervision technical committee Interact with the technical working group Interact with the community consultative committee Search for a host community to accommodate the PAPs, if applicable Accompany the entire RAP process, including the signing of the compensation agreements, payment of compensation and implementation of the livelihood restoration program
Ministry of Land and Environment	Verification of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan and coordination of Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	Evaluate the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan Establish a Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee
Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	Responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the RAP Provide guidance regarding communication and community sensitivity, support in the identification of proper leadership members to engage and channels to use
Provincial and District Authorities	Responsible for monitoring the resettlement process and approving the RP and RAIP	Establish a Technical Working Group Approve the final Resettlement Plan Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan Enforce compliance with the RAP
Technical Working Group	Responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the	Monitor and supervise the RAP implementation process Raise awareness of affected population on their rights and obligations in the resettlement process

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Entity	Role	Responsibility
	different resettlement process phases	Provide support to the identification and selection of host areas for the resettlement of PAPs (if applicable) Notify the proponent to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process Report to the competent bodies (MTA and provincial and district authorities) any unlawful acts during resettlement implementation
Community Consultative Committee	Representatives of affected communities	Collect complaints and suggestions and communicate to the proponent Follow the GRM Inform the community about all resettlement process activities
Local Authorities and Leaders of Affected Communities	Representatives of affected communities	Accompany all resettlement process activities in the communities Inform the community about the resettlement process Ensure that all PAPs take part in the census survey Perform traditional ceremonies

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE/PROGRAM

A Gantt chart for RAP implementation is presented in the RAP (Section 13, Figure 31). It is estimated that land acquisition and compensation can be concluded within nine months, with livelihood restoration interventions continuing thereafter, probably for an additional 12 months.

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The estimated cost to implement the Resettlement Action Plan for the realigned transmission line is USD 2,563,191 as summarised in the table below.

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Item	Cost (USD)
Compensation (monetary and in-kind)	
Replacement homesteads	0
Machambas	1,361,400
Pastureland, residential land (no foundations/structures) and vacant land	47,700
Cultivated trees	17,261
Beneficial indigenous trees	41,810
Trees of economic importance	213
Replacement seedlings (all trees)	59,040
Fences, abandoned house foundations and one ablution	11,928
Protection of graves and dealing with Sacred Sites/Houses of Worship	3,300
Sub-Total	1,542,652
Contingency (10%)	154,265
Sub-Total	1,696,917
Implementation/management	
Resettlement (including Government per diems (USD 16,250), monitoring and auditing (USD 48,750), compensation requirements for access roads (alignments are presently unknown) (USD 37,022) and provision for the conversion of DUATs to PPZ (USD 55,500))	157,522
Resettlement implementation and livelihoods restoration agency fees	630,000
Sub-Total	787,522
Contingency (10%)	78,752
Sub-Total	866,274
Total	2,563,191

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – SUMMARY TABLE

No	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Country Province	Mozambique Maputo
2	Districts	Namaacha and Boane
3	Sector	Energy (Electricity)
4	Activities that trigger involuntary resettlement	Construction and operation of a 66 kV transmission line configured as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41.4 km of two parallel T-Lines in a 70-m wide PPZ. • 1 km of a monopole, double circuit T-Line in a 50-m wide PPZ. • 342 m of double circuit T-Lines buried underground. This will require a 2-m wide working right-of-way in Barrio 6, Boane (for construction only).
5	Overall cost of the project	Confidential
6	Overall cost for resettlement	USD 2,563,191
7	Cut-off date/s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original cut-off date: 10 May 2023 (remains in force for PAPs affected by the original and realigned T-Line). 2. Original cut-off date realigned T-Line: 13 December 2024. 3. Revised cut-off date realigned T-Line: 31 January 2025. 4. Final cut-off date realigned T-Line: 31 March 2025.
8	Dates of consultation with Project Affected Parties (PAPs)	<p>Meetings with community leadership: 20/03/23; 12/04/23; 17/04/23; 24/04/23, September 2024, October 2024.</p> <p>Meetings with community: 08/04/23; 15/11/23; 18/12/23; 18/01/24; 19/02/24; 20/02/24.</p> <p>FGD: 02/02/24; 08/02/24, 09/02/24, 20/02/24, June 2024, September 2024, October 2024.</p> <p>Meetings with Mining Concessions: 14/12/23; 19/12/23; 24/01/24; 25/01/24; 01/02/24, September 2024, October 2024.</p> <p>Grievance box openings, lender’s visit, Bairro 6 guest house tenant, traditional leaders, new CLO introductions, RAP Implementation Consultant introductions and cut-off date engagements between late October 2024 and February 2025.</p>
9	Dates of negotiations concerning compensation rates/prices	At the completion of the census and asset survey, currently projected for the second quarter of 2025.
B. Specific Information		
10	Number of Project Affected Parties	96 Project Affected Households. 576 Project Affected Persons.
11	Number of PAPs to be physically displaced	Nil.

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No	Variables	Data
12	Number of PAPs to be economically displaced	96 PAHs (576 PAPs). 20 PAHs registered as renters of land, who represent and estimated 120 PAPs
13	Number of affected households	96 Project Affected Households
14	Number of females to be affected	259 (estimate)
15	Number of vulnerable PAPs	Estimated up to 46% (approximately 265 people)
16	Number of major PAPs	518 (> 16 years of age)*
17	Number of minor PAPs	58 (16 years and younger)*
18	Number of total rights-holders and beneficiaries	<p>In summary, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 registered Project Affected Households (PAHs) who will lose land permanently and/or temporarily. • A total of 576 PAPs. • Of the 96 registered PAHs, 70 are involved in land-based activities. Of these, 20 were registered as renters of land. • 11 DUATs. • 2 Mining Concessions (National). • 2 Mining Concessions (Provincial). • 157.3 ha of bush. • 111.7 ha of machambas (subsistence (89.5 ha) and commercial (22.2 ha)). • 5.8 ha pastureland (four PAPs). • 8.3 ha of land registered as residential but where there are no structures or foundations (six PAPs). • 0.5 ha of land registered as vacant (three PAPs). • One set of abandoned house foundations (7.5 m²). • 1 ablution within the PPZ (10.8 m²). • 1 pasture structure (1 PAH) (320 m²). • 964 m of fencing within the 70 and 50 m PPZs, and the 2 m underground section of the T-Line.
19	Number of households losing their shelters	Nil.
20	Total area of arable/productive land to be lost (ha)	111.7 ha
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or source of revenue	70
22	Total area of farmland lost (ha)	111.7 ha
23	Estimate of agricultural revenue loss	Annual Crops – USD 1,340,400 Pastureland – USD 17,400 Cultivated trees - USD 17,261 Beneficial indigenous trees - USD 41,810 Trees of economic importance – USD 213 Total – USD 1,417,084
24	Number of buildings to be demolished – at 50%	Nil.
25	Number of buildings to be demolished – at 25%	Nil.
26	Number of tree crops lost	Cultivated fruit trees = 117 Beneficial indigenous trees = 860

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No	Variables	Data
		Trees of economic importance = 7 Total = 984
27	Number of commercial kiosks to be demolished	Nil.
28	Number of semi-mobile street sellers affected	Nil.
29	Number of community level service infrastructure disrupted or dismantled	Nil.
30	Number of households whose livelihoods are at risk	<10 PAHs (to be confirmed after vulnerability analysis at commencement of LRP)

*Based on 18 years and not 16 years as this was the category used during the census/asset survey for the realigned T-Line.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Census. A comprehensive survey carried out in census format, reflecting 80% of the sample group, to identify and determine the number of project-affected persons (PAPs) and their assets, socio-economic circumstances, and livelihood strategies. The census was conducted in accordance with procedures and regulations guided by National legislation and the World Bank Group's Safeguard Policies. Additional information was gathered through consultations with affected communities, local leaders, and district authorities.

Compensation. Monetary payments or in-kind replacements (such as land for land or asset for asset) to which the PAPs are entitled to replace lost assets, income, and/or resources.

Communities. People or individuals, as well as households, residing in a specific area who form a social unit characterised by social coherence. In Mozambique, communities are generally defined as those who live within a designated geographical space and belong to a single administrative entity. In urban and peri-urban areas, this administrative entity is typically based on neighbourhoods, while in more rural regions, it refers to localities or villages. Mozambique is a secular state with a wide range of social behaviours, customs, and identities, particularly within urban and peri-urban areas. Therefore, urban and peri-urban communities are identified as those residing within a defined geographic administrative area.

Cut-off Date. This is the date after which claims of the possession, occupation of land, employment, livelihoods and owners of assets or businesses cannot be accepted for compensation and will not be eligible for compensation. Its purpose is to prevent opportunistic occupation of land in anticipation of monetary compensation. However, claims made by legitimate claimants after the cut-off date will be assessed during the implementation of the RAP and/or via the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Claimants found to have a valid claim shall be considered eligible. National legislation does not provide a cut-off date mechanism.

Entitlements. Provides a range of measures defined for this project, such as monetary and in-kind compensation, disturbance measures, relocation, and livelihood restoration packages, which are due to PAPs in accordance with their losses to restore their social and economic circumstances.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM). Institutionalised procedures, tools, and processes that serve to address and resolve complaints and conflicts arising from the Transmission Line Project in a timely manner. The GRM ensures that the rights and entitlements of the PAPs and affected communities are not undermined by the Transmission Line Project. The Transmission Line Project-wide GRM is also utilised as a component of the Transmission Line Project's communication process, registering PAP and I&AP suggestions and knowledge and integrating them into the Transmission Line Project processes as well as providing regular feedback. It facilitates communication and dialogue between affected people and the Transmission Line Project, and provides a transparent, neutral, and impartial arbiter to which PAPs may appeal to address any Project-related concern, such as compensation, entitlement, relocation, and livelihood restoration.

Involuntary Resettlement. Involves processes of temporary and/or permanent displacement and resettlement. On the one hand, it refers to both physical displacement (loss of home or shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets - including natural resources - resulting in income loss or loss of livelihood sources).

On the other hand, it refers to the processes of resettlement of individuals, households, and/or communities, either temporarily or permanently, which are generally associated with efforts to assist those adversely affected by displacement processes in improving or, at the very least, restoring their

incomes and livelihoods. Resettlement is considered involuntary when PAPs do not have the right to refuse the land acquisition that leads to their displacement.

Land Acquisition. All methods used to obtain land for the purposes of the Transmission Line Project. In this context, land acquisition involves the temporary or permanent revocation of the right to utilize the land (land use right) or the imposition of limits and restrictions on the land use right.

Livelihoods. The full range of means and strategies that individuals, households, and/or communities employ to make a living and/or sustain themselves. It includes wage-based income, bartering and trade, subsistence agriculture and fishing, foraging, and utilizing natural resources, amongst others.

Machamba. An agricultural land plot typically used for subsistence farming in Mozambique.

Market Value. Is defined as the current transactional cost for a particular asset or commodity, inclusive of all taxes, levies and transaction costs. International safeguards guiding land acquisition and involuntary resettlement motivate monetary and in-kind compensation should be paid to PAPs at the higher of market value and replacement cost (see replacement cost).

Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Individuals, households, groups, and/or communities who are adversely affected, physically and/or economically, due to land acquisition or involuntary displacement, either permanently or temporarily. This includes all persons adversely affected regardless of whether they hold formal rights to land on which they reside and/or sustain their livelihoods, e.g. through agriculture or harvesting of indigenous resources. However, consistent with Mozambican legislation, PAPs are considered on a household basis (agregado familia), which is the unit for determining the impact, rights and compensation related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. A household can consist of either single or multiple individuals who live together in one home on the same plot of land. Importantly, the consideration of a household is not restricted by familial relations; therefore, a household can include 'related' and 'unrelated' individuals living together, which recognises that the impact of land acquisition affects the entire household as a collective unit regardless of specific family relationships amongst the affected individuals.

Replacement Cost. A method of valuation that results in compensation (as defined above) sufficient to replace a lost asset. This valuation, in principle, reflects current market prices or the equivalent and includes all necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement (see market value).

Resettlement Assistance. Measures implemented to ensure that PAPs who may be required to be physically relocated, regardless of their tenure rights, and in addition to compensation for lost assets where necessary, are provided with assistance. This assistance may include moving allowances, land, residential housing or rentals, whichever is deemed appropriate, livelihood support, and compensation for any transitional losses.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). A time-bound resettlement plan that sets out the schedule and costs, objectives and actions, and includes the legislative framework, eligibility criteria, entitlements, institutional arrangements, and framework for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement implementation process.

Stakeholders. Individuals or groups who may be directly or indirectly affected by a Project, as well as those who may have interests in a Project and/or have the desire/ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include PAPs, locally affected communities or individuals and their representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, civil society organisations and groups with special interests, research institutions, the academic community, other businesses, etc.

Vulnerable Groups. Individuals and/or households who are more likely to face multiple and compounding barriers and/or challenges in restoring and improving their living standards, and as such, it will take them longer to return to pre-resettlement livelihood standards. They may be disproportionately affected by the impacts of involuntary resettlement. Vulnerable groups include female-headed households, child-headed households, households headed by the elderly and/or those with disabilities. Additionally, households with members who are chronically ill, unemployed, have incomes below the national poverty line, suffer from chronic food insecurity, or have low levels or no education are considered vulnerable.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	Area of Direct Influence
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APE	Elementary Polyvalent Agent
ARA	Regional Water Authorities
CDF	Community Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEN	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CIG	Community Insights Group
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CNCS	National AIDS Council (Concelho Nacional de Combate ao HIV/SIDA)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
dB(A)	Decibel – A-weighted sound measurement
DINAB	National Directorate for Environment
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EN	National Road
ENSSB	National Strategy for Basic Social Security (Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica)
EP	Primary School
EP1	Primary Education Stage 1
EP2	Primary Education Stage 2
EPC	Complete Primary School
EPDA	Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scope Definition
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESG1	Secondary Education Level 1
ESG2	Secondary Education Level 2
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit
ESS5	Environmental and Social Standard (of the World Bank)
FIPAG	Investment Fund for Water Supply
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPCMS	High-Pressure Customer Metering Station

HV	High Voltage
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
ICESCR	Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Civil and Political Rights
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INAS	National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional de Segurança Social)
INE	National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)
IRAP	Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan
ISS	Integrated Safeguard System
kV	Kilovolt
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M	Metre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSTC	Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee for Resettlement
MTA	Ministry of Land and Environment (Ministério da Terra e Ambiente)
NHS	National Health System
OHL	Over Head Line
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
PA	Administrative Post
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected People
PES	Economic and Social Plan
PESOD	District Economic and Social Plan (Plano Económico Social e Orçamento Distrital)
PESOP	Provincial Economic and Social Plan
PPP	Public Participation Process
PPZ	Partial Protection Zone
PRM	Police of the Republic of Mozambique (Policia da República de Moçambique)
PS	IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards
PSES	Physical and Socio-Economic Survey
PSESS	Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAIP	Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan
RC	Resettlement Commission
RoW	Right-of-Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SAPP	Southern Africa Power Pool
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SPA	Environmental Provincial Services (Serviço Provincial do Ambiente)
ToC	Theory of Change

TPZ	Total Protection Zone
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nation Child Rights Convention
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

Central Eléctrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW wind energy facility (WEF) in Namaacha District, Maputo Province, in Mozambique. The proposed facility is located approximately 12 km (direct distance) north of Namaacha town (Figure 1). To evacuate the electricity produced, a new transmission line, approximately 42.7 km in length⁸ (the Transmission Line Project) is planned to connect the WEF to the Boane Sub-station. The transmission line (T-Line) comprises three technical configurations shown in Figure 1 and described hereunder:

- Exiting the WEF DUAT, there will be two 66 kV lines running in parallel within a 70 m wide Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) (25 m to either side plus a 20 m separation distance). The length of the two T-Lines will be 37 km, ending immediately west of the EN2, opposite land under military jurisdiction situated on the outskirts of Boane. It is at this point that the two T-Lines transition to one double-circuit T-Line.
- The double-circuit T-Line on a monopole will traverse the EN2 and military land for 1 km, within a 50 m wide PPZ. Thereafter, the double-circuit overhead T-Line will transition to underground conductors running through Bairro 6, Boane.
- The underground section of the T-Line is 342 m long and terminates at the Boane Sub-station. For this section of T-Line there will be a 2 m wide servitude required for construction only.

This design and configuration will provide n-1 redundancy in accordance with Mozambican grid code requirements.

This Lenders' Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which applies to the T-Line (as realigned) only, is required due to a change in the alignment of the T-line after the approval and publication of the original T Line RAP. The WEF and original T-Line alignment were subject to separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). The reports were submitted to MTA and environmental licenses were issued. Part of the work for each component (viz. WEF and T-Line) involved the preparation of RAPs. These were subjected to the requirements of Mozambican legislation, which, concerning stakeholder engagement, involved four rounds of community meetings. Both RAPs were approved by MTA.

Originally, the T-Line between the WEF and Boane Sub-station was routed along the straightest and shortest alignment taking account of topographic constraints, land acquisition requirements and negative affects to current land-users (Figure 1). The latter related to physical resettlement of residential homes, ancillary infrastructure (such as outside kitchens and ablutions), businesses, community service infrastructure (such as for domestic water supply), etc, and economic resettlement (primarily land used for commercial and subsistence crop production, orchards, livestock grazing lands, forestry, mining, etc). In areas close to Boane, due consideration was given to minimising potential impacts to Government infrastructure (such as military bases).

⁸ The first 4.4 km of the transmission line, from the WEF (km 0) to km 4.4, runs within the DUAT held by CEN for the WEF. Any impacts within this section are dealt with as part of the WEF RAP (and associated ESIA) and are not considered in this RAP.

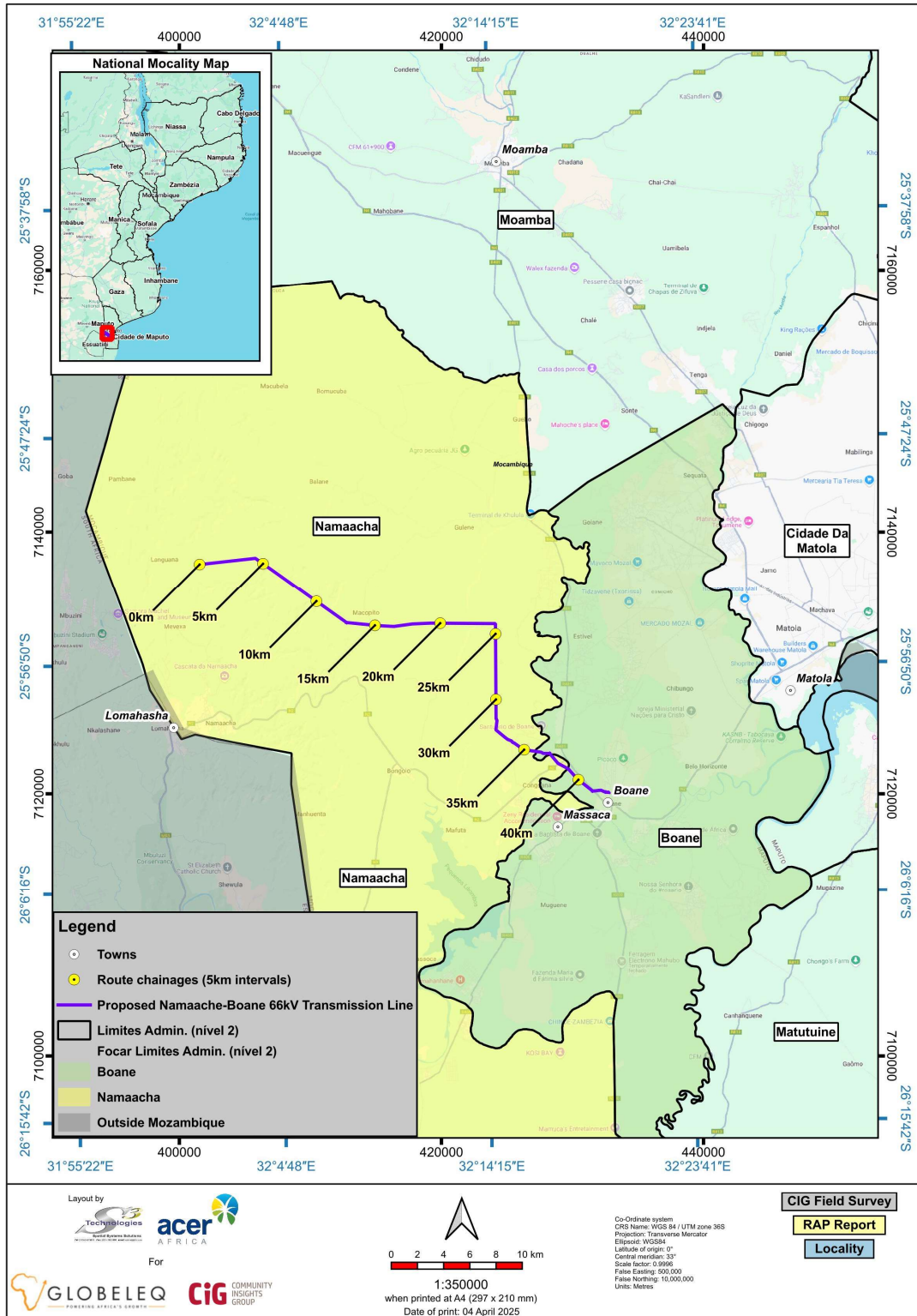


Figure 1 Locality of the proposed Namaacha Wind Energy Facility and associated transmission line in south-western Mozambique

After RAP approval, land acquisition along the original T-Line alignment proved unsuccessful and/or challenging in that physical and economic resettlement would be accompanied by long-term commitments that could negatively affect the viability of the entire WEF. Therefore, CEN investigated alternative alignments that, in the main, would avoid areas in which land acquisition had proven challenging.

1.1 Land Requirements and Resettlement

According to local legislation, the safety regulation for high voltage power lines (Decree 57/2011; Article 28) requires a protection zone with a width of 50 m for lines equal to or over 66 kV. This is the current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique and is consistent with what has been accepted in recent power line projects. This PPZ is the corridor of land that needs to be acquired and for which resettlement and compensation are required. This is also consistent with the recently published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022). For compliance, the Transmission Line Project will follow this approach, with one exception, viz. a 70-m wide PPZ where the two single 66 kV transmission lines will run in parallel).

Transmission Line Project activities within the PPZ will comprise the removal of vegetation in the 70 and 50 m PPZs (as required for construction purposes). This will be a once-off clearance and post construction, land-users will be permitted to return to their lands and agricultural activities. This is excepting the six-metre centre line servitude(s)⁹ that will be used by EDM for access to undertake operational inspections and maintenance. Land acquisition for the 6 m wide servitudes is permanent and current land users will not be able to return to their lands to continue their agricultural activities.

Importantly, no residences, permanent or temporary, will be permitted within the PPZ. Importantly, currently, there are no permanent or temporary residences within the PPZ identified and delineated for this RAP.

All impacts will be mitigated and compensation provided in accordance with national law and international standards.

1.2 Purpose of this Revised Resettlement Action Plan

Following MTA and lenders' approval of the RAP for the original T-Line, land acquisition challenges necessitated realignment. This RAP has been prepared to address resettlement related to the realigned T-Line. This resettlement relates exclusively to economic displacement due to land acquisition¹⁰. Singularly, this constitutes a major benefit of the realigned T-Line, albeit the realigned route is longer (5.4 km) than the original route, resulting in an overall larger area being required for the PPZ.

This RAP is aligned substantially with the RAP prepared for the original T-Line. This is because the original T-Line RAP was approved by MTA and lenders (hence, this RAP builds on material previously approved).

⁹ For the two T-Lines running in parallel, there will be two 6 m wide centre line servitudes, and for the single, double-circuit T-Line, there will be one 6 m wide servitude. For the underground section, a 2 m wide servitude is required for construction only.

¹⁰ The one affected property in Bairro 6, Boane, is not the primary residence of the property owner. Rather, it is used by a tenant as a guest house; therefore, it is deemed economic displacement.

1.3 Structure of the Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP is structured as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Structure of the Resettlement Action Plan

No	Section	Content
	Executive Summary	Provides a summary of the RAP, including the Summary Table required by the African Development Bank (AfDB)
1	Introduction	Describes briefly the purpose for the T-Line, the need for a realignment, an overview of the technical configuration of the T-Line and an overview of land acquisition and compensation
2	Background and Project Description	Provides a detailed background to the T-Line and its realignment, including a detailed project description, specifically as related to land acquisition
3	Approach and Methodology	Describes the process of development of the RAP for the realigned T-Line. It includes assumptions and limitations, with a key limitation being occasioned by the 'strike' post the national elections on 9 October 2024
4	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Provides the national legislative framework for the preparation and implementation of a RAP as well as applicable international safeguards to which the proponent, CEN, subscribes. This section also provides a gap analysis between Mozambican legislative requirements and the requirements of the IFC and AfDB, with measures to address gaps where they occur
5	Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area and Affected Persons	Describes the broad context of the study area (Namaacha and Boane Districts) and specific characteristics of PAPs as enumerated during the asset survey/census
6	Land Acquisition and Economic Displacement	Discusses land acquisition requirements and specific impacts to different categories of Project Affected Households, Project Affected Persons and other entities
7	Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements	Describes in detail who is eligible for compensation and what compensation is payable under each category of eligibility
8	Livelihoods Restoration Plan	Provides a description of proposed interventions to assist PAPs restore their livelihoods, at a minimum, to levels comparable to pre-displacement levels, but preferably levels that are improved
9	Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process	Describes in detail stakeholder engagement that has been undertaken in the preparation of this RAP, importantly, providing a summary of key issues arising, all of which have been addressed positively within this RAP
10	Grievance Redress Mechanism	An important element of a RAP which provides stakeholders with a process and mechanisms via which project-related grievances, complaints, etc can be addressed cooperatively and transparently in the best interests of all parties (with recourse to the Mozambican judicial system should parties fail to find resolution)

Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.

66 kV Power Evacuation Line from Namaacha Wind Power Project to Boane Sub-station

No	Section	Content
11	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E relates to both processes (compensation and livelihoods restoration) and outcomes, with a final audit signifying the completion of RAP implementation <i>circa</i> 18-24 months after commencement
12	Institutional Arrangements	Describes who will be responsible for what during implementation of the RAP
13	Implementation Schedule/Program	A macro-RAP implementation program is provided
14	Resettlement Budget	A macro-RAP budget is provided. It accounts for all elements of the rollout of the RAP and provides a contingency for unforeseen occurrences
	Annexure 1	Map sheets detailing land classification and acquisition within the PPZs

2 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background

In Mozambique, EDM has been designated as the managing body of the national power transmission network, in accordance with Decree 42/2005. Article 9 states that the transmission of electricity requires the issuance of a concession. Article 14 provides that the management of the national energy transmission network is allocated to a public entity, and that private capital may participate in the development of the national energy transmission network.

Central Eléctrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF) in Namaacha District in Mozambique. To evacuate the electricity produced, a new transmission line of approximately 42.7 km is planned to connect the wind farm to the Boane Sub-station. The T-Line will comprise three technical configurations along its route (see previous description); however, for its entire length, the T-Line design will provide n-1 redundancy in accordance with Mozambican grid code requirements.

The Transmission Line Project aims to mitigate pre-existing issues with restructuring, rehabilitation and enhancement of the energy transmission infrastructure in the southern region of Maputo Province by reducing transmission losses and delivering the required quantity and quality of energy.

The Transmission Line Project's construction and operation will result in short, medium and long term environmental and socio-economic impacts (both positive and adverse). Therefore, to obtain an environmental licence and land use rights title, the Transmission Line Project prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which was approved by the Ministry of Land and Environment (*Ministério de Terra e Ambiente* – MTA) in January 2024. Given that the Transmission Line Project impacts also include involuntary resettlement, associated with its land acquisition requirements, the Transmission Line Project subsequently prepared a Physical and Socio-Economic Survey Report (*Relatório de Levantamento Físico e Socioeconómico* – RLFSE) or Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) – which is a legal requirement and one which forms part of the initial phase of resettlement planning in Mozambique. The RLFSE/RPF was guided by the requirements as set out in the Ministerial Diploma 155/2014 on resettlement and the IFC's PS/AfDB's ISS and defines the principles and framework for the preparation of the Transmission Line Project's Resettlement Plan (*Plano de Reassentamento* – PR) and the resettlement action and implementation plan (*Plano de Acção da Implementação de Reassentamento* – PAIR), which jointly are hereinafter referred to as the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

In Mozambique, it is common practice that where resettlement processes strive to adhere to requirements and processes of both local legislation as well as international standards and benchmarks¹¹, resettlement plans are developed through two steps, each associated with their own public participation and engagement processes, as follows:

- The RLFSE – generally structured in accordance with Diploma 155/2014, however, also including all additional requirements of applicable international standards and benchmarks¹² A. A compliant Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was submitted and approved by MTA in January 2024.

¹¹ Including the World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (PSESS), the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS) and the Equator Principles (EP 4).

¹² Ibid.

- The PR and PAIR – prepared as a single document and meeting the requirements of applicable international standards¹³. A compliant Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which includes all additional/specific requirements to conform to Diploma 155/2014 was submitted and approved by MTA in October 2024. This approval holds firm for the amendments covered in this revised RAP.

2.2 Project Description

The Transmission Line Project will evacuate the power produced by the WEF initially via two 66 kV overhead transmission lines that shall run from the WEF in Namaacha for most of the T-Line's length (41.4 km) to Boane Sub-station, the last sections being one double circuit 66 kV OHTL (1 km) and the last 342 metres being buried conductors that will enter the Boane Sub-station. A key consideration along the entire length of the T-Line is to provide n-1 redundancy on the connection of the WEF to the EDM network via the Boane Sub-station (in accordance with Mozambican grid code requirements).

2.2.1 Project Location

The proposed Project is located in Maputo Province and in the Districts of Boane and Namaacha. The District of Boane is divided into two Administrative Posts (AP) and five Localities. The District of Namaacha is divided into two APs and eight Localities. The Transmission Line Project crosses Namaacha Sede and Boane Sede administrative posts, as is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Administrative divisions crossed by the Transmission Line Project

Province	District	Administrative Post
Maputo	Namaacha	Namaacha Sede
	Boane	Boane Sede

¹³ Ibid.

2.2.2 Project Land Requirements and Mitigation

2.2.2.1 OHTLs and PPZ

According to local legislation, the safety regulation for high voltage power lines (Decree 57/2011; Article 28) requires a protection zone with a minimum width of 50 m for lines equal to or over 66 kV. This is the current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique and is consistent with what has been accepted in recent power line projects (such as the STE phase 1 project) as the corridor to consider for compensation and resettlement purposes. This is also consistent with the recently published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022), in which article 43 states that the administrative servitude required for power lines, while up to 50 m of confining land from the line's axis, shall be defined according with the tension levels and technical and safety standards (as required by Decree 57/2011 referred to above)⁴⁴.

For the Namaacha to Boane Sub-station T-Line, the PPZ (servitude) requirements are defined as follows:

- From the exit of the CEN WEF DUAT, for the first 37 km (two 66 kV transmission lines running in parallel, separated by 20 m, within a single PPZ), the PPZ width will be 70 m (20 m spacing and an additional 25 m from the edge of each T-Line) (Figure 2).
- For the next 1 km (one double circuit 66 kV transmission line), the PPZ width will reduce to the legislated 50 m (25 m either side the centre line of the single T-Line).
- For the final 342 m (buried 66 kV conductors), the PPZ regulations do not apply; however, a construction servitude/right-of-way will be required and will be established at 2 m (1 m either side of the trench centre line, with the existing road being used for construction access). This is the section through Boane Bairro 6, where buried conductors will be used to minimise land acquisition requirements (with resultant significantly reduced social impacts in the most densely populated section of the T-Line route).

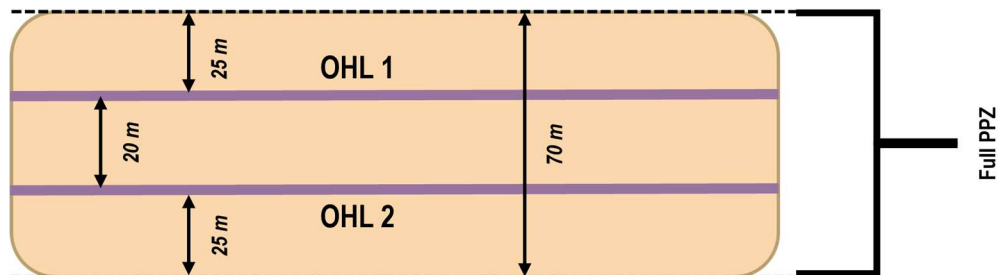


Figure 2 Full PPZ and Distance Between the Two OHTLs

¹⁴ For public utilities, including pipelines and power lines, the Mozambican land law sets a PPZ of 100 meters (50 m on either side) of the linear infrastructure. A PPZ, similar, although not entirely interchangeable with a Right of Way, is defined as a strip of land earmarked for the protection/security of both the infrastructure and the surrounding population, as well as serving to secure access for maintenance of the infrastructure. Within a PPZ, all active land use rights are expunged, and no further rights may be granted, unless specifically exempted by a competent authority. However, specifically for energy transmission lines in Mozambique, it is common practice that limited or restricted land use rights, within the PPZ, are granted to local subsistence farmers. This is because risks to farmers are low, negative impact on households with agriculture-based livelihoods are reduced, and land clearing and subsistence farming protect the electrical infrastructure from excessive vegetative regrowth, especially larger/taller trees, which may damage or be hazardous to the electrical infrastructure.

The purpose and ‘spirit’ of a PPZ, as set out in the legislation, is to provide protection to both surrounding communities and human settlements as well as to the Transmission Line Project infrastructure (from potential damage by third parties, such as new construction encroaching into the T-Line operational area). However, Article 9 of the land law, in conjunction with sector specific regulations (specifically Decree 57/2011 on the safety of high-voltage transmission lines and the Electricity Law - Law 12/2022) as well as legal precedent does enable land use rights as well as the limits of a PPZ to be amended through ministerial decision¹⁵, based on technical and safety standards. Therefore, for the Namaacha-Boane T-Line to minimise socio-economic and resettlement impacts, from a technical and safety perspective, it has been concluded that the effective protection of the transmission lines and surrounding communities do not require a 100 m wide PPZ. Rather, as described above and as per safety of high-voltage transmission lines regulations, there will be a 70 m PPZ for the two T-Lines running in parallel and a 50 m PPZ for the single tower, double circuit T-Line.

In terms of land use restrictions for each PPZ:

- 70 and 50 m PPZs.
 - Complete, once-off clearing of vegetation for construction purposes (access tracks/roads, site offices, laydown areas, etc). Only land that is required for construction purposes will be cleared.
 - Permanent loss of all infrastructure.
 - Permanent acquisition of land for the 6 m wide centre line servitudes (two are required for the T-Lines running in parallel within the 70 m PPZ and one is required for the single, double-circuit T-Line within the 50 m PPZ). Importantly, T-Line towers and access tracks will be located within the servitudes.
 - Temporary loss of access and land use during construction.
 - Permanent restrictions/limitations to land use during operations, e.g. the types of crops that may be cultivated.
- 2 m PPZ (buried conductors primarily on the edge of a public road).
 - Temporary loss of access and use of land during construction.

Anticipated impacts along the realigned T-Line are anticipated to be exclusively of an economic nature; nevertheless, triggering the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as well as the legislative provisions as set out in the Mozambican legal framework for resettlement, specifically Decrees 55/2015 and 31/2012, and Directives 155/2014 and 156/2014.

2.2.3 Ancillary Infrastructure and Any Potential Minor Design Changes

Access roads, laydown areas, construction camps and related activities will be required; however, requirements have not been elaborated (or sites identified). Most associated land requirements will be within the PPZ; therefore, no additional affected parties are anticipated. This is excepting access roads particularly between km 4.7 and km 12.8, where the T-Line traverses presently inaccessible terrain.

¹⁵ MTA (formerly MITADER) has previously drawn on the regulatory framework to amend both the limits and land use rights of PPZs for both energy transmission lines and gas pipelines, to be consistent with international and regional standards.

These access roads may require separate enumeration; however, a provision has been made within this RAP budget for potential compensation claims (economic resettlement only as the inaccessibility of the areas precludes the likelihood of there being resident communities or isolated households¹⁶).

2.3 Impact Mitigation

In terms of impact mitigation, the Transmission Line Project has prepared and submitted an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which were developed in accordance with both the local legislative framework and international safeguards, including the IFC Performance Standards and associated Guidance Notes, as well as the Equator Principles and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

¹⁶ And if present, avoidance will be practiced via the realignment of access roads.

3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 RAP Approach

Involuntary resettlement, if not adequately and appropriately mitigated, whether physical or economic, permanent or temporary, may give rise to severe economic, social and/or environmental risks. Such risks are considered even higher in contexts such as Mozambique, where most citizens either live in poverty or are extremely vulnerable to external shocks, where even small changes to livelihoods (losses and/or restrictions) may lead to additional hardships, further impoverishment, food insecurity and even destitution.

As a means to avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of involuntary resettlement, the overall objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to define compensation and mitigation measures and to provide a detailed plan and set of arrangements for the resettlement and compensation of persons affected by the Transmission Line Project, elaborated in accordance with the national legislative framework on resettlement and international safeguards¹⁷, including the IFC's PSs, the AfDB's ISS, the EP4 and the UNGPs. This RAP has been guided by and is based on the Transmission Line Project's approved RPF, with specific objectives or purposes to:

- Avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement and land acquisition, to the extent possible, through project design iterations.
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, ensure that all PAPs:
 - Are provided with appropriate compensation and assistance.
 - Benefit from improving or restoring livelihoods to pre-resettlement/displacement levels or better.
 - Have access to meaningful consultation and participation.
 - Have the needs of vulnerable people/groups properly addressed.
 - Are provided with appropriate guidance to the effective planning and implementation of resettlement, which includes the institutional setup, the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and evaluation procedures.

3.2 RAP Scope

In terms of its scope, this RAP has been prepared based on the preferred T-Line alignment and is limited to addressing the avoidance and mitigation of involuntary resettlement¹⁸ impacts and the permanent loss of assets along the transmission line route from the Namaacha WEF to the Boane Sub-station. As part of the mitigation measures applied to reduce involuntary resettlement impacts, the following adjustments to the 66 kV transmission line PPZ were realised:

- 342 m exiting the Boane Sub-station - adoption of two buried lines, with a 2 m PPZ, reducing impacts in the urban area (Bairro 6) nearest to the Boane Sub-station.
- Realignment of the central section of the route to avoid physical displacement in this section entirely and avoid economic displacement of vulnerable machamba farmers and ambulatory businesses.

Section 2.2 provides additional detail.

¹⁷ Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

¹⁸ Involuntary resettlement hereinafter refers to temporary or permanent physical (improbable and not anticipated) and/or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use imposed in connection with the Transmission Line Project, where those affected do not have the right to refuse such land acquisitions or restrictions.

3.3 Methodology for developing the Resettlement Action Plan

From an overall methodological perspective, this RAP is preceded by and subservient to the Transmission Line Projects RPF. Further, in September 2024, an intensive scoping exercise was undertaken for the realigned T-Line, which provided valuable data which informed the subsequent census and asset surveys. The RAP was ultimately elaborated by applying the five key steps illustrated in Figure 3.

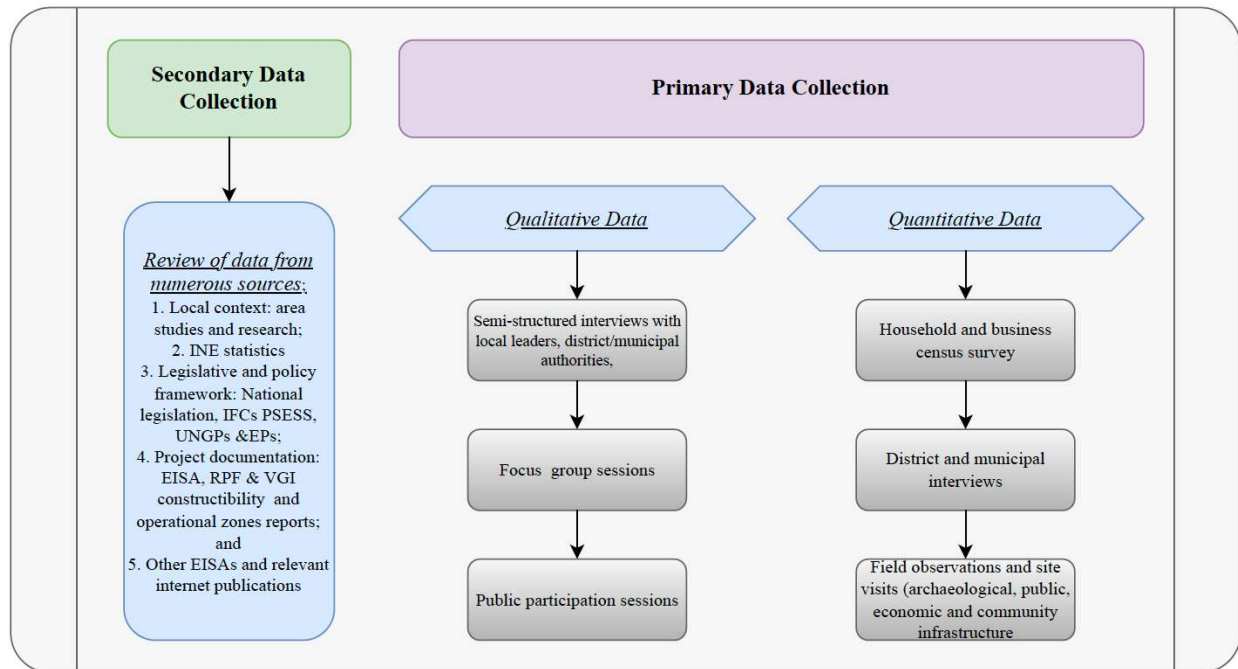


Figure 3 RAP Data Gathering Process

- Step-1: review of secondary data, including:
 - Local context – consisting of the review/interrogation of aerial imagery (primarily Google Earth imagery), and a desktop review (which included but was not limited to the review of data from various local and international sources, such as the National Institute of Statistics (INE), particularly the 2017 national population census survey, district/municipality profiles and economic and social plans and execution reports (PESD and BdPESD) as well as relevant World Bank (WB), multilateral or United Nations (UN) agencies and/or other think tank and independent publications).
 - Legal and policy framework – consisting of, but not limited to, a review of the IFC’s PSs, specifically performance standard 5 (PS5), the Transmission Line Project’s RPF, ESIA and other related project documents, and pertinent Mozambican legislation, including but not limited to, land legislation (resolution n° 10/1995, law n° 17/1997 and decree 66/1998), resettlement legislation (decrees’ n° 55/2015 and n° 31/2012, and directives n° 155/2014 and n° 156/2014) and the legal framework on public participation and consultation (diploma n° 130/2006 and diploma n° 158/2011).
- Step-2: mobilisation and community engagement, and public participation, consisting of consultancy team mobilisation and training, and engagement sessions and introductory/consultation with community leaders and local government along the route alignment and project area of influence.

- Step-3: primary data collection, including a full census and socio-economic survey of all PAPs, comprising the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, and including an asset and inventory of losses, carried out through both structured and semi-structured interviews. Quantitative data were collected specifically through interviews with local leaders and questionnaires were administered with households living in the PPZ (variably 50 and 70-metre wide). In addition to the survey of households, land parcels or agricultural plots (machambas), which included fallow land within the construction corridor, and specific surveys to identify public and social infrastructure and economic infrastructure, within the construction corridor were carried out. Primary data collection took place from October 2024 to March 2025.
- Step-4: to analyse and interpret the data statistically, the data collected via the surveys conducted with the PAPs, was entered into Excel. Different databases were created for different affected entities. The qualitative data were entered into Excel and topics/issues were arranged according to themes. The socio-economic profile, together with the census and asset inventory served as a means to identify vulnerable individuals/groups and formed the basis for the LRP and monitoring and evaluation system.
- Step-5: data analysis and elaboration of the RAP, in compliance with the legislative and policy framework. The analysis of the census/asset survey data served as the basis for the development of the PAP socio-economic profile, the confirmation/identification of resettlement related impacts and losses, and for the construction of the PAP baseline.

3.4 Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited to genuinely affected Project Affected Households (PAHs) whose residential, economic or cultural land uses will be affected by the Project, as opposed to opportunistic settlers. This was implemented using a Cut-off Date. It must be noted that Mozambican legislation on resettlement does not mention a Cut-off Date and implicitly discourages the use of a moratorium on development as a preventative measure for organic growth. In the absence of a national mechanism, CEN agreed with the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC), to declare the effective resettlement Cut-off Date as the last day of the PAP and asset census. In the absence of a formal moratorium being issued, CEN used its Government liaison and stakeholder engagement processes to continuously remind authorities and communities that households and assets appearing in the area after the Cut-off Date would not be included in the RAP mitigation packages. The dates and scheduling of the full census were determined in conjunction with the district/municipal authorities and local leaders and were communicated timeously and in accordance with local norms and procedures for community engagement¹⁹. The cut-off date for the census and asset survey was deemed to be 13 December 2024, which was announced via Focus Group Discussions to which PAPs were invited to participate and during which compensation methodologies and packages were confirmed (these meetings were held in each of the affected communities during October 2024). However, this date was revised due to countrywide unrest following the national elections on 9 October 2024. The revised cut-off date is 31 March 2025, the date on which the census/asset survey was completed. There has been ongoing communication about the revised cut-off date, albeit on a one-on-one basis with PAPs.

¹⁹ All community engagement adhered to Mozambican norms and consisted of communication with the district/municipal administrations, as well as local leaders. Local leaders communicated with their communities (PAPs), introduced the consultancy teams and explained the purpose and schedule of the census. The census/asset survey was performed subsequent to these activities.

A Final Declaration for Land Use containing detailed results of the census and asset survey, along with the final cut-off date will be signed off by relevant state, district and provincial stakeholders during April 2025, and will include:

- List of government officials and community leadership involved in survey activities coordination and implementation.
- List of survey results with total impacted assets and displacement categories definition.
- List of PAPs per community and respective displacement category.
- Impact maps with PAP locations indicated throughout the transmission line PPZ.

This cut-off date will apply only to the new lengths of the realigned transmission line, i.e. excluding sections that share a common PPZ with the original alignment for which the original Cut-off Date of 10 May 2023 remains valid and in force.

As per the resettlement process in Mozambique, all normal PAP livelihood activities will continue post the cut-off date, to prevent adverse impacts from the prolonged suspension of normal activities until actual resettlement takes place. However, the messaging around the cut-off date emphasised that new trees and new structures/infrastructure built after the cut-off date would not be included in the mitigation packages, i.e. if PAPs choose to continue these activities in this area, these will be 'at their own risk'. Community leaders have been instrumental in coaching PAPs to continue livelihoods as effectively as possible within these constraints.

Any claimants and rights-holders potentially missed during the survey will be verified in conjunction with community leaders, neighbours, the Resettlement Committee and the MSTC, and shall be included within the RAP mitigation packages, if deemed to have a legitimate claim. Presence and possession prior to cut-off date will establish a presumption of rights, and declarations from neighbours or other evidence may be requested if there are doubts on the matter. The Transmission Line Project Grievance Redress Mechanism will be used to undertake an eligibility evaluation process in cases where eligibility is challenged. If not resolved, these cases will be referred to the Resettlement Committee.

3.5 Assumptions and Limitations

3.5.1 Assumptions

This RAP has been elaborated based on the following assumptions:

- This RAP is limited to the identification, avoidance and mitigation of resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Transmission Line Project. This RAP is, therefore, based on the detailed project design and site requirements as provided by the client and any material alterations to the land-take areas or infrastructure will require an update of the socio-economic and environmental impacts and PAP census.
- The Transmission Line Project's Area of Direct Influence (ADI) for land use impacts consists of and is limited to the partial protection zone areas as defined in Section 2.2.
- The section of T-Line PPZ between km 4.7 and km 12.8 is inaccessible; therefore, this section has not been ground-truthed. Rather, potential economic displacement was enumerated from aerial imagery, primarily Google Earth²⁰.

²⁰ An aerial survey of high-resolution aerial photography, including satellite imagery, is planned to fill data gaps.

3.5.2 Limitations

The main limitation associated with the elaboration of this RAP were interruptions to the asset survey/census due to the prolonged 'strikes' over October to January, following the national elections on 9 October 2024.

Further, whilst every effort was made by enumerators to ensure the accuracy and veracity of survey responses, the data derived from the semi-structured and structured interviews relied on the honesty, openness, and willingness of PAPs to accurately respond to questions.

3.6 Approval and Disclosure

The preparation of the Transmission Line Project's ESIA and RPF were performed in a consultative manner, with PAPs and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) included in consultation. This RAP also has been prepared based on the participative components of data gathering and focus group meetings. Further, the RAP will be made available for public disclosure and consultation, in accordance with IFC/AfDB safeguard requirements. Documents will be available in English and Portuguese (and translation services will be available during meetings to enable participants to engage in local languages, e.g. Changana).

4 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section summarises the legal and policy framework underpinning the development of this RAP, and which is applicable to all Project related resettlement. It details the principal legal instruments governing involuntary resettlement in Mozambique as well as those pertaining to land tenure (ownership and management), valuation, land transfer and the acquisition of land consistent with public interest (Table 3). This is followed by a summary of the key principles/procedures and requirements emanating from the IFC's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, specifically Performance Standard 5 (PS 5), the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2), the Equator Principles and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The section includes a gap analysis of the Mozambican legal framework on resettlement, PS 5/OS 2 and OS 2, and identifies provisions to address gaps.

4.1 Mozambican Legislative Framework

Key Mozambican legislation is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Key Mozambican Regulatory Instruments for Resettlement

Scope	Legal/Regulatory and/or Policy Instrument
Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, enacted in 2004 and to which all instruments and laws are subservient	
Land, territorial planning and heritage	National land policy – resolution 10/1995
	Land law – No. 17/1997 of October 1
	Land law regulation – decree 66/1998
	Spatial (territorial) planning law – No. 19/2007 of July 18
	Spatial (territorial) regulation – resolution 23/2008
	National heritage law – No. 10/1988
	Family Law – No. 22/2019 of December 11
Resettlement	Regulation on resettlement processes, resulting from economic activities – decree 31/2012, directives No. 155/2014 and 156/2014
	Directive on the expropriation process for the purpose of spatial planning – decree 181/2010
	Regulation on body exhumation – decree 42/1990
Consultation and participation	General directive for public participation – diploma 130/2006
	Procedures for community consultations – diploma 158/2011

4.1.1 Constitution 2004

Mozambique's Constitution of 2004, along with its amendments, provides the overarching framework and guiding principles in relation to the rights and responsibilities of both the state and its citizens. It establishes the fundamental rights of its citizens which are based on the principles of universality²¹ and equality.

In relation to economic, social and cultural rights, the Constitution notes that the state recognises and guarantees the right of ownership of property and inheritance, and that expropriation may only take place due to public necessity, utility or in function of public interest and that any such expropriation is subject to payment of fair compensation under the terms of the law. Furthermore, the Constitution is clear that all land in Mozambique remains under the stewardship²² of the state (article 19) and that land may not be privately owned, sold or otherwise disposed of, nor may it be mortgaged or subject to any form of attachment. It is important to note, in this regard, that the Mozambican Constitution places a strong emphasis, not only on negative rights, but also on positive rights. As such, land is identified as a universal means for the creation of wealth and of social well-being and its use and enjoyment is understood as a right of all Mozambican citizens.

4.1.2 Land, Territorial Planning and National Heritage

Land use rights and the use of natural resources are governed primarily by the Mozambican Land Law (Law No. 19/97 of October 1), the National Land Policy (Resolution 10/95), and the Land Law Regulation, (Decree 66/1998). This framework²³ sets the procedures by which individuals, households, communities and investors acquire land use rights (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* DUAT²⁴) and which also includes endowing full legal rights to land tenure based on customary and 'good faith' occupation. The framework also establishes the conditions under which such land use rights may be revoked or expunged consistent with public interest and stipulates that any revocation is conditional on the priority payment of 'fair' compensation.

Furthermore, the regulations define the limits and conditions for both Total Protection Zones (TPZs) and Partial Protection Zones (PPZs) for conservation areas, utilities (public/private) and entities of national/strategic importance. Critically, all DUATs are expunged, and no land use rights may be acquired in either TPZs or PPZs, although special use licenses for specific uses may be granted. Article 9 of the land law (law 19/97 of October), however, does include provisions for alterations to the spatial limits and use rights within PPZs, which may be adjusted/amended, through a ministerial decision, in conjunction with the application of sector specific laws and regulations, such as the regulation on the security of high-voltage transmission lines (Decree 57/2011), Electricity Law (Law 12/2022), Petroleum Law (21/2014) and the petroleum operations regulations (Decree 34/2015), as was the case with the ministerial decision 36/2001 of 20 November regarding the Temane gas pipeline.

²¹ All citizens are equal before the law and shall enjoy the same rights and be subjected to the same duties, irrespective of colour, race, gender, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, level of education, social position, marital status of their parents, their profession and/or political preference.

²² Land has been vested in the state since Mozambican independence in 1975 and remains a cornerstone to Mozambique's legislative environment despite the country transitioning to a free market economy in the 1990s.

²³ Whilst not part of key legislation on resettlement, the Special Territorial Law (law no° 19/2007 of July 18), the spatial territorial regulation (resolution 23/2008) and the National Heritage Law (law no° 10/1988) are pertinent to certain resettlement contexts and, therefore, have been included as part of the legislative framework.

²⁴ Legal land use right or land tenure obtained through concessional grant or by virtue of customary or good faith occupancy for a period of 10 years and all recognized by law (irrespective of whether individuals, households and/or communities have formally registered DUATs within the cadastre).

The decrees governing spatial and territorial planning are mandatory in rural areas across the country, although also applicable to peri-urban areas. They are designed to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of the environment, through a focus on planning which promotes quality of life, improved housing, health, infrastructure, public services and safety. They have an additional focus on reducing community vulnerability to natural disasters, shocks and accidents. The spatial framework emphasises that, taking consideration of the above, the expropriation of any property shall be preceded by the payment of compensation.

The legislation on national heritage, whilst primarily placing an emphasis on tangible and intangible assets which are of a unifying nature, and those which are important to the preservation of Mozambican cultural identity as a whole. It sets the provisions for the protection of traditions, rites, folklore and way of life, and sacred sites of community and local value, which shall be considered in resettlement.

The Constitution recognises land use rights acquired through inheritance (based on occupation, amongst the other land tenure procedures detailed above). The Family Law of 2004 regulates such inheritance and guarantees gender equality in property ownership on the basis of marriage, of which civil, religious and traditional marriages are recognised under law.

4.1.3 Regulations on Resettlement Process

The regulatory framework on resettlement, such as the regulation on resettlement processes, resulting from economic activities (decree 31/2012, directives 155/2014 and 156/2014), the directive on the expropriation process for the purpose of spatial planning (decree 181/2010) and the regulation on body exhumation (decree 42/1990), set basic principles, norms and obligations for any resettlement process resulting from private or public economic activities, undertaken by individuals or groups, nationals or foreigners. It is underpinned by the premise that any resettlement shall improve the lives of the affected households and ensure the protection of the environment. Unlike the IFC, resettlement in Mozambique is not always perceived as destructive on or to individuals, households and/or communities and, as such, is not considered something that should necessarily always be avoided where possible. Indeed, the resettlement regulation advances the notion that resettlement is intended to boost national socio-economic development and ensure that affected populations are provided with improved conditions, quality of life, and social equity, whilst accounting for the sustainability of the social, economic, biological and physical dimensions of the environment. Accordingly, fair compensation, with an emphasis on improving the livelihoods of affected people should be provided prior to resettlement and all resettlement should adhere to and be guided by the principles of social cohesion, social equality, direct benefit, social equity, no negative change in income level, public participation and environmental and social accountability and responsibility. The combined set of regulations establish the operative framework for the resettlement processes and include details and requirements on the compensation criteria and process, and the monitoring and redress measures to be effected through the establishment of resettlement committees (Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committees for Resettlement – MSTC). The regulations detail the resettlement procedure, stipulating that the MSCs shall be established during the elaboration of the RAP (which shall be a participative process). The regulations also define the RAP approval processes and host area selection, and, importantly, set the minimum criteria for model resettlement housing and environmental social conditions for resettlement plots, with respect to physical displacement (not anticipated to be applicable for the realigned T-Line).

DUATs – Summary

Articles 109 and 110 of the Mozambican Constitution establish:

- Land ownership is vested in the State.
- All Mozambicans have the right to use and enjoy the land as a means of creating wealth and social wellbeing.
- Land may not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated.
- The right to use and enjoy land is conferred by the State, and conditions for such use are determined by the state (ACIS, 2007).

Access to land for economic as well as residential purposes is governed by the Land Law (*Lei de Terras – Law No. 19/97 of 01 October*), its regulation (*Regulamento da Lei Terras – Decree No. 66/98 of 08 December*) and the Technical Annex to the regulations (ACIS, 2007).

The 1997 Land Law recognises a use right to land known as a DUAT (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento dos Terras*) which can be obtained in one of three ways (Hilhorst and Porchet, undated):

- Customary norms and practices. Occupation by individuals and local communities²⁵ based on customary norms and practices. This allows for individuals as well as local communities to obtain a DUAT by occupation based on local traditions, for example, the inheritance of land from ancestors (ACIS, 2007).
- Good faith occupation. A DUAT can be obtained by individuals who have, in good faith, been using land for a minimum of 10 years. This is only applicable to national citizens (ACIS, 2007).
- Authorisation of an application presented to the State. The Mozambique State grants DUATs for renewable periods of 50 years. Grant applicants are required to prepare an exploitation plan. The plan is reviewed by the State and, if accepted, a provisional grant is issued for either two years for foreign persons or entities or five years for Mozambican nationals (Hilhorst and Porchet, undated). During the provisional grant period, the exploitation plan should be met, and, if it is met, the definitive DUAT is granted (ACIS, 2007).

In terms of the Transmission Line Project, due to the growing demand for land, both communities and individuals are being encouraged to formally register the land over which they have a DUAT. However, both the Constitution and Land Law note that a DUAT is not limited to those holding registration papers for land and that Mozambican nationals and local communities hold a DUAT to land through rights under customary norms and practices or through good faith occupation of the same area for more than ten years. As such, land rights based on either good faith occupation or customary norms and practices are not jeopardised by the absence of registration or being formally documented, and, in cases of conflict over land ownership, oral testimony bears the same weight as documented proof (ACIS, 2007). In addition, while DUATs issued through authorisation of an application have a fixed duration of 50 years, those based on customary norms or good faith have no time limit (ACIS, 2007).

²⁵ Community is defined in the land law as 'A grouping of families and individuals living in a territorial area equal or inferior to a locality, with the aim of safeguarding common interests through the protection of residential and agricultural areas (be they in use or fallow), forests, places of cultural importance, grazing lands, water resources and expansion areas'.

According to Decree 31/2012 of August 8th, the MSTC is multisectoral, constituted by, but not limited to, representatives of government entities at central, provincial and district level, as follows:

- Two members from the Territorial Planning sector.
- One member from the Local Administrative sector.
- One member from the Public Works and Housing sector.
- One member from the Agricultural sector.
- One member from Provincial Government.
- One member from District Government.
- One member from another relevant sector.

Whenever the nature of the work requires, additional representatives from other sectors, specialists and individuals with recognised merit may be invited to participate in the sessions.

In addition, a Technical Working Group is required to participate in the resettlement process, comprising the following members:

- Five representatives of the affected population.
- One representative of civil society.
- Three community leaders and *Regulado*²⁶.
- Two representatives of the private sector.

These individuals should (a) participate in the mobilisation and sensitisation of the population regarding the resettlement process, (b) contribute during all phases of resettlement, including implementation supervision, (c) raise awareness regarding rights and obligations resulting from the resettlement process and (d) communicate with competent authorities whenever any irregularities or illegal actions are detected during the resettlement process.

4.1.4 Public Participation and Consultation

The Mozambican legislative framework does not set provisions for or require the elaboration of a single project engagement framework or plan; rather it sets requirements for and details the procedures for public participation according to specific project phases and processes rather the complete project cycle. Concerning the Transmission Line Project, it focuses on the design phases (EPDA and EIA (including the RPF)). Decree 54/2015 and Directive 130/2006 (ESIA process), Decree 31/2012 & Directive 156/2014 (resettlement resulting from economic activities) and Diploma 158/2011 (land use rights), places emphasis on participation and engagement during the Transmission Line Project's early permitting phase. Ministerial Diploma 156/2014, with specific reference to resettlement does, however, stipulate that stakeholders have the right to information on the resettlement process and associated studies. Furthermore, Ministerial Diploma 155/2014, also related to resettlement, includes the requirement that a Resettlement Commission (RC) be established in the affected district/municipality to monitor resettlement implementation and to provide support to the RAP Monitoring Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC). The framework also defines the conditions via which consultation should take place and the principles under which these should be managed, based on accessibility, inclusion, representation, functionality, negotiation and accountability.

²⁶ *Regulado/Régulo* is a local authority leader that inherits his position and represents a subset of communities belonging to the same locality. They have a supporting role for the local structures associated to the administrative post such as the head of locality, head of land, secretaries and *chefs do quarteirão*.

Mozambique's decentralisation policies, in conjunction with the public consultation regulations and directives in EIAs and the land law, highlight the importance of involvement and consultation with local government (at district level and/or at lower level) and local communities, reflecting a commitment to improving transparency and participatory planning.

4.2 International Conventions and Covenants

Mozambique has ratified several important international conventions to which the Government has an obligation to adhere and fulfil, some of which are relevant to resettlement, viz. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2003).

4.3 IFC/AfDB Policy Framework

The IFC's and AfDB's policy framework on environmental and social risks, have a focus on the comprehensive identification and assessment of impacts and risks. Whilst they are similar in content, OS 1 places more emphasis on meaningful stakeholder engagement and the analysis of gender impacts than PS 1; importantly, both have been addressed within the Transmission Line Projects ESIA. Specifically concerning involuntary resettlement, PS 5 and OS 2 are premised on the position that displacement may result in severe and negative socio-economic and environmental consequences on affected individuals, households, communities and the environment, and, therefore, should be avoided where-ever possible. Where not feasible and left unmitigated or inadequately mitigated, resettlement may result in landlessness, homelessness, destitution, joblessness, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, the loss of education, social displacement, marginalisation and loss of common property and social networks, amongst other issues. It is also important to note that such impacts may have 'knock on' effects thereby not only affecting the physical and economic well-being of those affected, but also their mental and emotional well-being. Furthermore, these types of impacts are more likely to manifest with vulnerable people and groups where the effects are likely to be severe.

4.3.1 Performance Standard 5 & Operational Safeguard 2

PS 5 and OS 2 have, as their overall objectives, the avoidance of involuntary resettlement and where not possible, the application of mitigation and/or management measures to ameliorate impacts on PAPs. PS 5 states that as a minimum, a project shall restore conditions and livelihoods of PAPs to pre-resettlement levels, whilst OS 2 states that PAPs should receive sufficient assistance to enable them to achieve standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood that are improved beyond pre-resettlement levels.

The specific objectives of PS 5 and OS 2 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (PS 5 & OS 2).
- Avoid forced eviction (PS 5).
- Ensure meaningful consultation and opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes (OS 2 & OS 1).

Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.

66 kV Power Evacuation Line from Namaacha Wind Power Project to Boane Sub-station

- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (PS 5 & OS 2).
- Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of land tenure (PS 5 & OS 1 & 2).
- Conceptualise and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project (as may be possible within the ambit of individual projects (PS 5 & OS 2).
- Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with adequate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected²⁷.
- Ensure means of redress are elaborated and implemented (OS 2 & PS 5).

PS 5 and OS 2 apply to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law.
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedure.
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or other recognisable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established.
- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognisable usage rights, who occupy or utilise land prior to a project specific cut-off date.
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible.
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.

²⁷ The overall objectives of the Transmission Line Project's stakeholder engagement, including principles and processes, are aligned with the requirements of PS 1 and the special disclosure requirements for involuntary resettlement contained in PS 5.

Further:

- PS 5 and OS 2 outline the details and content of an impact mitigation framework or plan (resettlement policy framework²⁸ and subsequent resettlement action plan). These include objectives, potential impacts, socio-economic studies, full impact census, legal and institutional framework and gap analysis, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance redress procedures, livelihoods restoration, implementation schedule, costs, and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation.
- PS 5 and OS 2 require that a resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed on their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to a project. It requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups (such as those living below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, female headed households, children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities or other displaced persons whose rights may not be fully protected under national legislation (especially resettlement legislation)). PS 5 also stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities affected should be provided with timely and relevant information and are enabled to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement process.

4.4 Gap Analysis

The Mozambican legislative framework aligns partially with PS 5 and OS 2. The primary divergence is in the adaptation of overarching international safeguard requirements to specific local contexts. In other words, whereas the PS 5 and OS 2 seek to apply standardised measures/safeguards, applicable to any country (irrespective of their development status and conditions, whether in Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Indian sub-continent, or Africa), Mozambican legislation attempts to apply and adapt such measures/safeguards to the country context, history and its specific socio-economic realities and development priorities. Whilst both national and international requirements highlight aspects of positive and negative rights, the national legislative and policy environment, in line with the country's history and socio-economic context, places significantly greater emphasis on positive rights. In contrast, OS 2 is more balanced while PS 5 is skewed toward negative rights. In this context, the valuation of land, which is for all intents and purposes illegal in Mozambique, shall be managed in a manner that is cognisant of World Bank/IFC safeguards and OS 2 requirements, whilst remaining within the national law.

Further, the departure point of the Mozambican legislative framework is that resettlement should take advantage of infrastructure development initiatives²⁹ to improve the living standards of its citizens, whilst at the same time endeavouring not to engender or foster high levels of inequality amongst and within local communities.

²⁸ Resettlement policy frameworks are elaborated at an earlier stage to resettlement action plans and provide the framework and approach through which resettlement plans shall be based and to which all project related resettlement should adhere. They are generally elaborated in cases where the full impacts of resettlement are not yet known and when the design of all project components have not yet been fully finalised. However, in the case of Mozambique, where the environmental law requires that a *Relatório de Levantamento Físico e Socioeconómico* (RLFSE), with its own specific requirements, be submitted together with the EIS and prior to the elaboration and consultation on a RAP, the RLFSE is usually adapted to include the World Bank requirement for a resettlement policy framework.

²⁹ All forms of infrastructure projects and initiatives, such as industrial and business investments.

This is based on the notion that resettlement may be positive, which diverges from PS 5 and the OS 2, where the point of departure is the avoidance of resettlement due to its negative effects on people. This is probably the major difference between the Mozambican legislative framework and the requirements of international safeguards. Another major difference relates to the phasing and timing of the steps within a resettlement process, which, once again, are considered more applicable to the local context and reality³⁰. Aside from the aforementioned, the Mozambican resettlement process is fairly consistent with and includes most other necessary requirements contained within PS 5 and the OS 2.

Table 4 provides a gap analysis of the applicable Mozambican legislation and PS 5/OS 2, identifying key differences, and detailing measures included in the RAP to bridge gaps.

³⁰ For example, the identification of host areas, resettlement packages, design of replacement houses and community participation on compensation, are permitted in Mozambique only once MTA has provisionally approved the environmental license. This is primarily to avoid wasting individuals' and communities' time (time taken away from livelihood strategies) should a project not be granted a license and to avoid creating unnecessary expectations should a project not be approved and/or go ahead.

Table 4 Gap Analysis: National Regulations and International Safeguards

Type of Asset	National Legislation	PS5/OS 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gap
Land	<p>According to the Land Law 19/97, Article 3: land in Mozambique remains under the stewardship of the State and cannot be sold, mortgaged and alienated in any form. Therefore, land is compensated for in kind. Resettlement legislation states that replacement land must be at least equivalent to or better from a livelihood's perspective and shall be acquired and prepared prior to resettlement. The Mozambican legislative environment requires that assistance be provided during the bridging phase. It is, however, not clear or specific on stipulations in this regard.</p>	<p>Displaced persons shall be offered choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement land or cash compensation. Compensation should be at full replacement value.</p> <p>Whilst cash compensation is possible and must be sufficient to obtain land of similar characteristics (replacement value), it is not recommended if the affected lands account for 20% or more of the household's land.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to that of the land being replaced).</p>	<p>In principle, land compensation will be in kind where feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where replacement land is not available, PAPs will be given the option of full replacement value (calculated through a combination of official and informal ground-truthing sources. A standard market survey will not be relevant given that all land is owned by the State). • Where usage of the PPZ is permitted for annual crop farming (with only trees and structures not allowed). Partial cash compensation as agreed with the PAP may be considered as 'replacement' for imposed restrictions on land use and limitations on the DUAT. <p>If PAPs are vulnerable, cash compensation can only be considered if the land portion impacted is 20% or less and the remainder is sufficient to support the PAP's livelihood.</p>

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Type of Asset	National Legislation	PS5/OS 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gap
Buildings (houses, annexes and other affected built structures) (if applicable to the T-Line RAP)	<p>According to Decree 31/2012, structures are compensated in kind and the minimum requirements for replacement houses include: Homes which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are built with conventional materials. • Have 3 bedrooms. • Are 70 m². • Within a plot of 5,000 m² for rural areas and 800 m² for urban areas. • Have access to water, sanitation, electrification and other social and community services. <p>The Decree is not specific on how to compensate for homes which are over 70 m², however, the principle of improved or equal standards to pre-resettlement is applicable.</p>	<p>Compensation in kind is recommended. Cash compensation should be at full replacement cost including all transaction costs (taxes, permits, fees, moving, time etc).</p>	<p>Compensation in kind based on the present value/characteristics of the houses and structures with improvement to reach the minimum standards of Decree 31/2012, including all transaction costs. CEN will provide physically displaced people a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure (not anticipated). Cash compensation for houses over 70 m² and structures may be considered at full replacement cost or standard structure and monetary payment for the difference in value, should PAPs request it (full monetary compensation will not be applicable if a PAP is considered vulnerable). Houses under construction will be compensated for monetarily³¹, unless it is the primary PAP residence which will then be compensated in accordance with the above. For auxiliary home and machamba structures, PAPs will be offered the choice of in-kind or cash compensation. All PAPs will be entitled to livelihoods restoration support.</p>
Crops/trees	<p>Crops and fruit trees shall be compensated for monetarily according to a compensation list published and regularly updated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. As newly prepared land shall be delivered prior to resettlement, there are no provisions for potential extended crop cycle loss.</p>	<p>For perennial crops and trees, compensation shall take into account the production delivery over the life of the trees/plants. For annual crops, the land offered as compensation shall enable the restoration of production. Lost crops and trees are compensated at full replacement cost. Full monetary compensation for loss of additional crop cycles as a result of delays in acquisition/preparation of new land is considered.</p>	<p>PAPs will be permitted to cultivate until it is time to relocate and compensated for all crops that cannot be collected and any missed cropping seasons (as a result of delays). Compensation in cash will be based on values provided in the Provincial Department of Agriculture compensation table validated against a rapid market price study. If the market price is higher, it will form the basis for compensation to achieve full replacement cost. Transaction costs will also be covered. For perennial crops and trees, full replacement cost will be considered at peak productivity or maximum value within the Provincial Department of Agriculture's compensation table. In kind compensation (fruit tree seedling/saplings) will form part of the livelihood's restoration program. All PAPs will be entitled to targeted livelihoods restoration support.</p>

³¹ Note that the structure will be compensated at full replacement value and land will be replaced according to the 'land asset' provisions.

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Type of Asset	National Legislation	PS5/OS 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gap
Economic impact	Decree 31/2012 does not make provisions for economic impacts, such as loss of income during the transitional period. However, it is customary to compensate for the value of the infrastructure and for the loss of income for the period that it takes for the reconstruction of the affected structure and a return to pre-resettlement conditions.	Disturbance and transitional losses shall be compensated for in cash. In cases where land acquisition and/or restriction effects commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying alternative locations, loss of net income during the transitional period and all costs related to re-establishing business at alternative sites.	Disturbance and transitional losses will be covered through cash compensation at full value of the loss of income (livelihoods) for the entire duration of the transitory period. Compensation provided for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.
PAP livelihoods restoration	The RAP must include a restoration of livelihoods plan, which will assist the affected people in restoring at least the same level of life they had before. A monitoring plan is required, however, overall, limited provisions are prescribed.	Requires full restoration. PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowances (disturbance) and transitional support, receive support in the restoration of their livelihoods, as well as compensation and support for non-tangible losses, including loss of access to services, markets and/or social networks etc. Livelihoods restoration shall be monitored to ensure that livelihoods are improved and targeted restoration objectives are met. OS 2 specifically requires outcomes based and participatively developed support or assistance targeted at improved living conditions and income generating capacity.	PAPs will, in addition to compensation for lost tangible assets, relocation allowance, disturbance and transitional support, participate in and benefit from targeted livelihoods support interventions which are elaborated in a participative manner and conceived within a developmental paradigm. Such interventions will focus on supporting/improving the PAPs' livelihoods bases (e.g. wage-labour, herding, agricultural or entrepreneurship). Such measures should include regular monitoring to ensure the restoration or improvement of PAPs' standards of living and livelihoods.
Illegal occupants/squatters	Not eligible ³² .	Eligible (if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date) for compensation for loss of assets (other than land) and resettlement assistance (land, other assets, cash, employment and so on as	Resettlement assistance, including adequate housing with tenure security, and compensation for loss of assets (other than land); and support for the resumption of activities, if any, will be provided should PAPs occupy land prior to the cut-off

³² Squatting is a term not widely used in the Mozambican context, given the spirit and design of the land legislation, which enables individuals and households with the legal rights to remain in Mozambique to settle on land provided it does not have a valid DUAT. This generally implies that those who occupy land, provided it does not have a valid DUAT, are considered legal occupants and not squatters. This includes settling in an area or on land which has previously been granted a DUAT, and which has expired, as a result of the owner not utilising the land as per the stipulations in the land use title, or the lapsing of a period of two years of non-utilisation.

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Type of Asset	National Legislation	PS5/OS 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gap
		appropriate) in lieu of the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives of PS5. If a family homestead, they must be provided with adequate housing.	date. Such cases will be confirmed through communication and participation with local communities and local leadership.
Tenants	Does not make provision for tenants.	Tenants must be compensated, whatever type of legal recognition their land tenure (formal or informal).	Compensation for whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any. tenants/lessees will be assisted in leasing similar land/homes, be compensated for transitional loss and assisted in re-establishing livelihoods.
Employees (if applicable)	Does not make provision for employees.	Employees will receive compensation for temporary loss of earnings and/or assistance in seeking alternative employment or establishing other livelihoods if employment is lost due to relocation.	All employees will receive cash compensation for temporary lost earnings and assistance in seeking employment or establishing other livelihoods if original employment is lost due to relocation.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility	No specific reference is made to a cut-off date in the legislative framework. Ordinarily, the cut-off date applicable is associated to the full PAP and asset census carried out in conjunction with the elaboration of the RAP, which are subsequent to the granting of the provisional environmental license and the required rounds of public participation.	Establish a cut-off date for eligibility so that new occupants of the project site will not be eligible, which must be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	A cut-off date for eligibility based on the census date was agreed upon with the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee and communities were strongly requested (as there is no national mechanism to issue a moratorium) not to undertake further development or settlement within the project area. This will be continuously communicated and explained through local/traditional leaders and during public consultations.
Disclosure of Information	Public consultations are to be held throughout the process, publicised through the main existing means of social communication and locations where public notices are posted. The first round of public consultation must be conducted at the start of the resettlement process to inform the interested persons of the objectives, relevance and impacts of the process. A second round of participation shall provide a presentation and discussion of the alternative resettlement host areas.	Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. OS 2 places heavy emphasis on meaningful participation and inclusion of ownership principles in assistance and support. Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments,	The disclosure or consultation required in terms of the Mozambican legislation is limited to consultation during resettlement. To comply with the requirements of the IFC and AfDB, consultation with the affected parties and communities will continue through the entire resettlement process, including livelihoods restoration, and during monitoring and evaluation.

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Type of Asset	National Legislation	PS5/OS 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gap
	<p>A third round shall take place following the elaboration and disclosure of the draft RAP – resettlement plan with compensation methodology budget and timeline. The fourth round shall take place upon completion of the RAP and prior to its approval.</p>	<p>livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement.</p>	
<p>Social Values compensation</p>	<p>No social cost of expropriation included.</p>	<p>Includes the intangible cost of expropriation.</p>	<p>Targeted mitigation measures aimed at reducing and overcoming such loss will be included in the restoration program.</p>
<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>No explicit requirements.</p>	<p>Requires particular attention to vulnerable PAPs.</p>	<p>Vulnerability shall be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the RAP, focusing on inclusive participation and non-discrimination. Livelihoods restoration support will have targeted measures to reduce the disproportionate resettlement impacts experienced by vulnerable PAPs. Vulnerable PAPs will be eligible for both targeted livelihoods-based support and additional support aimed at reducing/overcoming barriers.</p>
<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</p>	<p>A mechanism for filing claims and managing conflicts concerning the resettlement process is always necessary. The Technical Commission handles claims from affected persons when no local solutions are possible between the proponent and the affected persons. The mechanism must establish clear and well-defined time limits for the sustainable resolution of the claim (for example, a maximum of three weeks) and shall specify that the legal system may be used as final recourse for resolving the claim.</p>	<p>Requires establishment of a project wide GRM consistent with PS 5/OS 2 be in place as early as possible in a project. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns/inputs about/for the Transmission Line Project, including issues related to compensation and relocation, and impact mitigation, which may be raised by stakeholders and/or displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion. The mechanism shall include a recourse procedure to resolve disputes in an impartial manner, however, shall not substitute legal recourse.</p>	<p>A specific resettlement PS 5/OS 2 compliant redress and remedy system will be established based on the Transmission Line Project wide redress system. The resettlement GRM will ensure accessible, transparent, equitable and sensitive participation and engagement between the Transmission Line Project and PAPs and include accountability and learning mechanisms. It will have clear principles, approaches and stipulated timeframes for the resolution of complaints and will allow for both mediation and legal resolution of complaints. Where grievances are related to compensation, entitlements will be placed in escrow pending the resolution of any compensation-related claim. The GRM shall include systems of collaboration and communication with the resettlement technical committees.</p>

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA AND AFFECTED PERSONS

As per local legislative and international requirements, this section describes the socio-economic conditions and status of PAPs. The description includes administrative divisions³³, provincial and district level demographics, the structure and organisation of PAP households, as well as ethnicity, language, religion, housing, utilities, assets, public services and economic activities and livelihood strategies. The data used were derived primarily from the PAP census survey carried out from 20 March 2023 to 10 May 2023 and supplemented with data from a census and asset survey between October 2024 and March 2025. In addition, where necessary, secondary data, from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), as well as other reports were used for contextual purposes. The socio-economic profile data, unless specifically stated to the contrary, comprise data derived from PAPs whose land will be impacted by the Transmission Line Project.

It is important to note the following:

- The census survey comprised four questionnaires administered separately with PAHs and the data were captured in separate data bases. These were named 'assets', 'demographics', 'census' and 'businesses'.
- Not all questionnaires were administered to all PAHs³⁴.
- In cases, while the same type of question was asked of respondents, the questions were not necessarily formulated in the same way and the data were not necessarily captured uniformly across the questionnaires and into the data bases.
- Therefore, it is impossible to combine the four data bases into one consolidated data base.
- The most comprehensive data base is 'assets', which contains data for 96 of the 98 PAHs³⁵. This provides a data set that is 98% complete, which has been used for purposes of this description of the socio-economic environment of affected households/persons (with data from the remaining three data bases being excluded).
- Data for the remaining two PAHs are available, one each in the 'census' and 'demographics' data bases, and have been used to inform the quantification of compensation and resettlement impacts, and the RAP budget.

Importantly, CEN's Data Base Manager is currently aligning all data bases into a consolidated data base to inform the roll out of the RAP and livelihoods restoration activities. Further, the consolidated data base will inform socio-economic development interventions, which are planned during operations of the WEF and associated transmission line.

5.1 Description of the Broader Project Area

5.1.1 Political and Administrative Divisions

The Transmission Line Project is situated in the districts of Namaacha and Boane, Maputo Province. In accordance with Decree No. 54 of 2015, this sub-section provides a description of the structure and organisation of the provincial and districts/municipalities affected by the Transmission Line Project.

³³ The RPF provides details.

³⁴ The separate questionnaires and selective administration resulted from time constraints related to finalisation of enumeration and the imperative to complete this RAP. These constraints were compounded by civil unrest in the country in the last quarter of 2024. The rationale was driven by the need to capture information for 'new' PAHs affected by the realigned transmission line but not affected by the original transmission line alignment.

³⁵ As informed by an analysis of 'cadastre codes' which are unique to each data base record.

5.1.2 Provincial Administration

Administratively, Mozambique is divided into 11 provinces, amongst which is the capital of the country, Maputo City, which has the status of a province. Each province is sub-divided into a variable number of districts, which, in turn, are sub-divided into administrative posts. These APs are further sub-divided into localities.

Maputo Province is situated in the extreme south of Mozambique and has an area of approximately 22,693 km² (2.8% of the country's total surface area). It is bordered to the south by the Republic of South Africa (Kwazulu-Natal Province), to the west by Mpumalanga Province (South Africa) and Eswatini, and to the north, it is bordered by Gaza Province. To the east of Maputo City is the Indian Ocean. The province's capital is Matola City, located 10 km west of the country's capital, Maputo City.

Maputo Province is divided into eight districts (Matola City, Boane, Magude, Manhiça, Marracuene, Matutuíne, Moamba and Namaacha), four municipalities (Matola City and the municipal towns of Boane, Manhiça and Namaacha), 29 administrative posts and about 111 localities and neighbourhoods.

Maputo Province, as for all provinces in the country, has a provincial government divided into two bodies (i) the Provincial Council of State Representation headed by the Secretary of State, representing the Central Government at provincial level, and appointed by the President of the Republic; and (ii) the Provincial Executive Council headed by the Governor, who acts as a political figure elected by popular vote.

The Governor and the Governor's Office are supported and assisted by the Head of the Governor's Office and the Provincial Directors of Agriculture and Fisheries, Transport and Communication, Industry and Commerce, Health, Education, Labour, Culture and Tourism, Territorial and Environmental Development, and Infrastructure.

The Secretary of State is assisted by the Head of Office, the Provincial Secretary of State's Office, and by the Provincial Services Directors. The latter oversee areas such as Economy and Finance, Economic Activities, Social Affairs, Infrastructure, Justice and Environment. These all represent national level ministries.

In addition to the departments in line ministries, the province has a Prosecutor General and a Provincial Police Commander. There are also other relevant public institutions at provincial level, such as the Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the Provincial AIDS Council - *National Council for the Fight against HIV/AIDS* (CNCS).

The Municipal Councils are run by a Municipal President and the Municipal Assembly, which is an elected body. As for districts, they are governed by District Administrators who are supported by district services and by the heads of the various administrative posts and localities.

Table 5 provides information on the basic administrative structure of the provinces, districts, and municipalities.

Table 5 Basic Administrative Structure of the Provinces, Districts and Municipalities

Province	Secretary of State for the Province (assisted by the respective Heads of Office) Governor of the Province (assisted by the respective Heads of Office) Provincial Services of State Representation Provincial Directorates		
Districts	District Administrator Permanent Secretary Heads of Administrative Post Heads of Localities Traditional and/or local leadership: 1. 1 st rank – 1 st level (traditional leaders) 2. 2 nd rank – 2 nd level (village secretaries) 3. 3 rd rank – 3 rd level (block secretaries)	Municipalities	Municipal Presidents Councillors Traditional Leaders Suburban or Neighbourhood Secretaries Unit Secretaries Block Chiefs

Figure 4 illustrates the administrative divisions of Maputo Province.

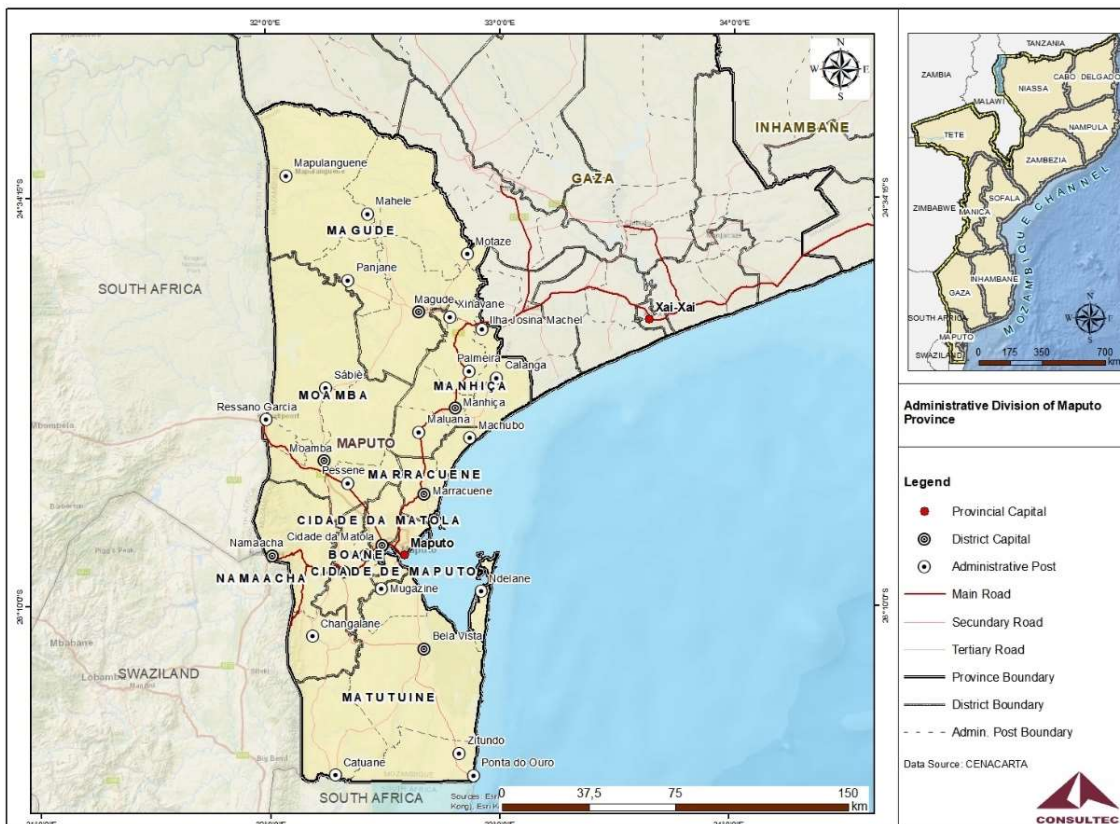


Figure 4 Administrative Divisions of Maputo Province

5.1.3 District Administration

Districts are managed by a District Administrator who is appointed by, and reports to, the Provincial Governor. The District Administrator is supported by the Permanent Secretary and several district services, including Economic Activities; Planning and Infrastructure; Education, Youth and Technology; Health, Women and Social Welfare; the District Directorate of the National Institute for Social Welfare; the Civil Registry and Notary Services; and the District Command of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique. In addition, the State Information Services, the Public Telecommunications Company, the Court, and the Administration of State Assets, are all subordinate to the district government. Figure 5 illustrates the basic structure of a district administration.

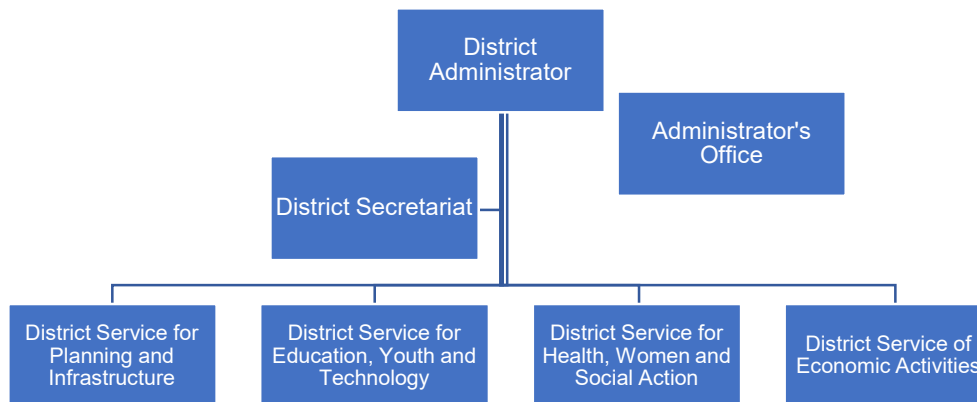


Figure 5 Basic Structure of a District Administration

In terms of the governance structure, the relevant formal district leadership includes the heads of the lower-level administrative units (Administrative Post and Locality) as well as local community leaders/authorities and traditional authorities who manage community participation in local government at the local level.

A locality is made up of communities and villages. The term "community" is used to define a village, or sometimes groups of villages. At the community level, authority is exercised by various "community" authorities such as neighbourhood secretaries and unit chiefs or block chiefs, who in peri-urban neighbourhoods are assisted by community leaders. There are other structures that support the secretaries and traditional leaders in running the neighbourhoods, including community police, traditional doctors, community judges, production chiefs, and community advisors who help the village leader resolve conflicts that arise within the community. In rural areas, these structures report directly to the village secretary.

Traditional Authorities and associated structures are recognized by law through Decree No.15/2000, of June 20th, and Decree No.11/2005, of June 10th. These decrees recognize the role of community leaders as legitimate authorities in their respective communities. By implication, villages/communities and localities generally have a dual governance structure, where local leaders are appointed by the state, and traditional leaders, "Elders and Queens" and the "Chief/Community Leader" inherit their positions or are directly chosen by community members.

In terms of hierarchy within the districts, the community chief reports to the community secretary who, in turn, reports to the chief/community leader, who reports to the Locality Chief, who reports to the Head of the Administrative Post, who finally reports to the District Administrator (Figure 6).

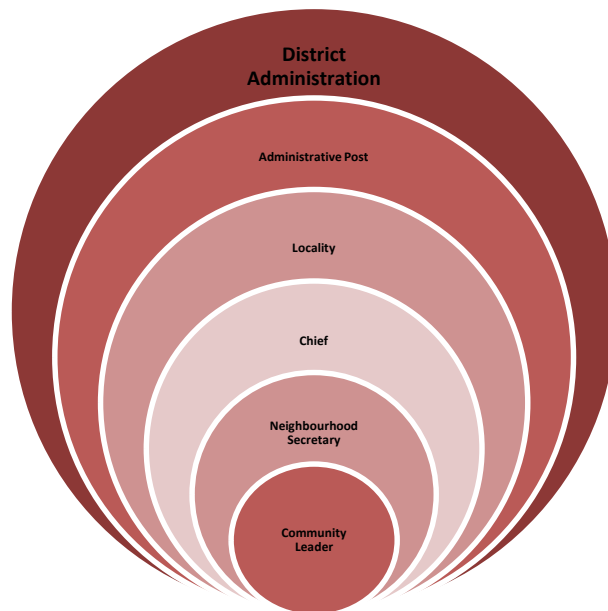


Figure 6 District Authority Hierarchy

While local authorities play an important role in mobilising people in relation to district planning and communication with the state, etc. Their primary role is to maintain social order and to resolve individual or social conflicts at community level, prior to escalation to the formal court system. Community leaders play an additional and extremely important role in the allocation and management of land used by community members and new individuals and families seeking land for subsistence purposes. This role is based on the national land policy (Resolution No. 10/95, October 17th) which aims to guarantee access to land for all communities, families and individuals. In addition, the Land Law (Law No. 19/1997) recognizes customary rights to land without a formal land title (DUAT). Community leaders are also responsible for disseminating information to community members, informing the higher-level government authority of community decisions, conflicts or issues in the community that cannot be resolved at the local level, and assisting in the implementation of any government-supported project.

This governance structure is complex due to several intersecting and often overlapping responsibilities. The district directorates (health, education, youth and technology, etc.) are formally linked and accountable to the various ministries of their respective sectors at the provincial and central levels of government, while also being administratively accountable to the District Administrator. While there is a public sector reform process underway regarding decentralization, the *de facto* dependency between the central, provincial and district levels of government vary considerably between the different directorates and their departments.

District planning follows a hierarchical process in which economic and social development plans and activities are developed based on policies and guidelines provided from the central (PES - economic and social plan) and provincial (PESOP) government levels. Emanating from these policies, the districts produce their own economic and social plan (PESOD), which are then reported back to the provincial economic and social plan, which, in turn, is reported to the annual national plan. This process, and the community participation that is an integral part of it, is facilitated by the current governance structure that includes community and traditional leadership.

Furthermore, advisory councils have been established at the administrative post and locality levels to enhance and strengthen participation within these planning processes.

5.1.4 Municipal Councils

In municipalities, administrative bodies are elected within the provinces and are administered by an elected Municipal President who is accountable to the Municipal Assembly, which is also composed of elected municipal advisors. Municipal councils are responsible for services in a similar way to districts, and as such, they are responsible for the following:

- Housing and Urban Planning.
- Roads and Urban Transportation.
- Education and Culture.
- Economic Activities and Services.
- Youth and Sports.
- Social Welfare and Civil Society.
- Markets and Fairs.
- Public Works.
- Administration and Municipal Revenues.
- Waste, Environment, Parks and Municipal Gardens Management.

As with the districts, the municipal governance structure is complex and the management and delivery of services, such as health, education, criminal justice, social welfare, etc. are officially the responsibility of the various line ministries at the provincial and central levels of government. Municipalities currently have limited direct revenues and are primarily responsible for the management of waste, water and sanitation, municipal roads, housing and urban planning.

5.1.4.1 Namaacha District

Namaacha District is located on the western border of Maputo Province, within an area of 2,156 km² (representing 9.5% of the province's surface area). The district is bordered to the north by the District of Moamba, to the south by Matutuine, to the west by Eswatini and the Republic of South Africa, and to the east by the District of Boane.

The district's administrative capital is Namaacha Town, which is divided into two administrative posts (AP) and eight localities. Table 6 presents the administrative division of Namaacha District.

Table 6 Administrative Division of Namaacha District

Administrative Post	Localities
Namaacha Sede	Namaacha Town, Kala-Kala, Impaputo, Mafuiane e Matsecanha
Changalane	Changalane, Goba, Mahelane e Michangulene

5.1.4.2 Boane District

Boane District is located in the southeast of Maputo Province and covers an area of 820 km² (representing 3.5% of the province's surface area). The district is bordered to the north by Moamba District, to the south and east by Namaacha District and to the west by Matola Municipality. The district has its headquarters in

Boane Town. The District of Boane is divided into two administrative posts and five localities. Boane District headquarters is a municipal town with the Municipal Council assuming the territorial management of the town.

Boane District is recognised as an agricultural hub in southern Mozambique (being endowed with good soils, a relative abundance of water and a favourable climate, notably, high heat units to facilitate vigorous and rigorous plant growth).

Table 7 shows the administrative division of Boane District in terms of administrative posts and localities.

Table 7 Administrative Division of Boane District

Administrative Post	Localities
Boane Sede	Boane Sede, Eduardo Mondlane e Gueguegue
Matola Rio	Matola Rio e Mulotane

5.1.5 Study Area in relation to the Transmission Line Project

Figure 7 illustrates the regional context of the Transmission Line Project with the 66 kV transmission line traversing the Namaacha Sede and Boane Sede administrative posts in Namaacha and Boane Districts, respectively.

Within the broader study area are specific settlement areas, which are illustrated in Figure 8. These are mostly in the south-eastern portion of the project area where settlement and land use are denser.

5.2 Socio-Economic Description of Project Affected Communities and Persons

The data presented in this section are drawn from two primary sources:

- Demographic surveys conducted by Consultec for the T-Line during fieldwork from March to May 2023. Broad and indicative information about the socio-economic status of the receiving environment has been drawn from this source.
- A detailed census and asset survey conducted by Community Insights Group (CIG) for the realigned T-Line between October 2024 and March 2025. This information forms the basis of the description of the socio-economic status of affected households/persons.

5.2.1 Communities in the vicinity of the route

The sub-sections that follow present the social composition and economic activities of communities within the localities of the Namaacha and Boane Administrative Posts where people are affected by the TL. Emphasis is placed on respondents representing Project Affected Households (PAH) as enumerated during the census/asset survey.

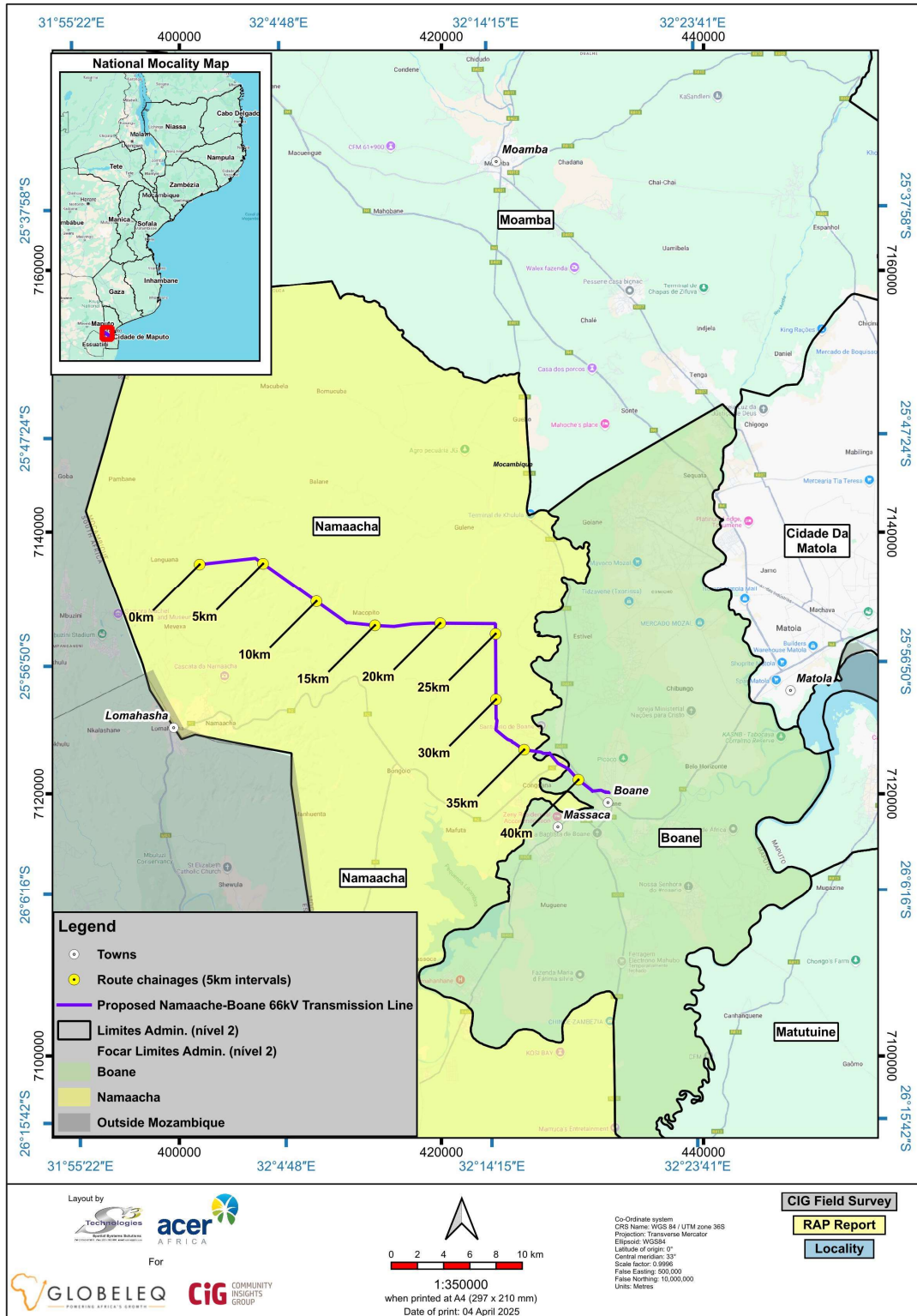


Figure 7 Regional context of the 66 kV Transmission Line

5.2.1.1 Communities in the Namaacha District

Table 8 presents the Namaacha administrative division of the communities found along the realigned TL.

Table 8 Communities along the realigned Transmission Line - Namaacha District

District	Administrative Post	Localities	Communities
Namaacha	Namaacha Sede	Impaputo	Gumbe
			Mandevo
		Mafuiane	Baca-baca
			Mikwakwene
			Livevene
			Kulula

5.2.1.2 Communities in the Boane District

Table 9 presents the Boane administrative division of the communities found along the realigned TL.

Table 9 Communities along the realigned Transmission Line - Boane District

District	Administrative Post	Localities	Communities
Boane	Boane Sede	Gueguegue	Mabanja (Bairro A)
			Bairro 1
			Bairro 6

Plate 1a and b illustrates the Namaacha Government headquarters and the jurisdictional limit of the Boane Town Municipality, respectively.

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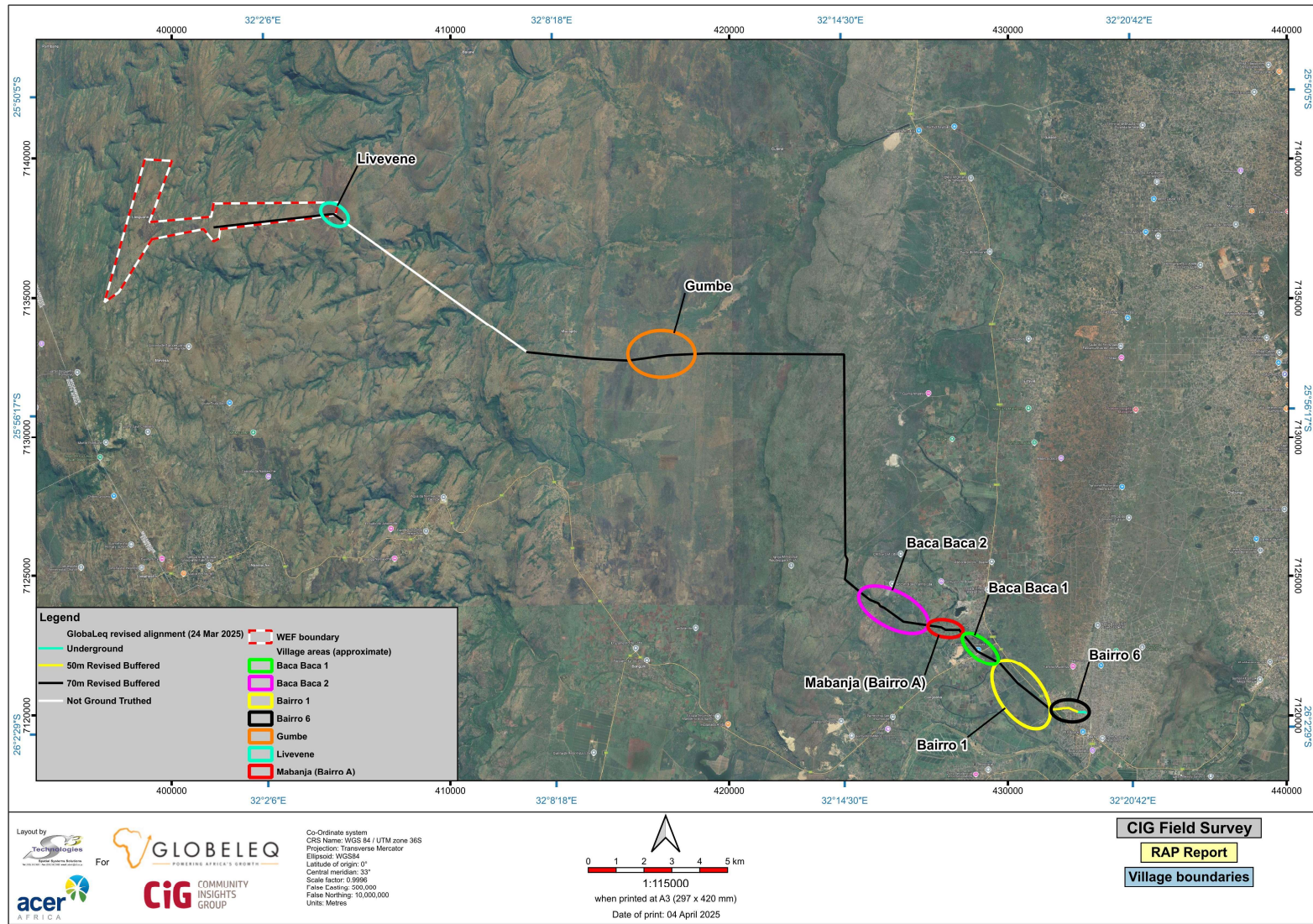


Figure 8 Settlement areas in the south-eastern portion of the realigned Transmission Line



(a)



(b)

Plate 1 (a) Governo do Distrito da Namaacha and (b) jurisdictional limit of the Boane Town Municipality

5.2.2 Demographics

According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística³⁶ (INE), Maputo Province has a total area of 26,058 km² with an estimated population in 2017 of 1,908,078 (resulting in a population density of 73.2 people per km² (2017)). Over the past decade, Maputo Province has shown the highest population growth and urbanisation rate in the country, with the province's population expected to double by 2031 (INE, 2017) (which suggests a current population of 2,630,940³⁷ at an annual growth rate of approximately 5.5% and a population density of approximately 101 people per km²). Undoubtedly, this high rate of population growth is not attributable to births and deaths only, with in-migration to Maputo Province contributing significantly to population growth.

In terms of gender, 52% of the province's population is female and 48% is male. Both the district and the municipality traversed by the realigned TL show similar trends to the province in terms of gender (Table 10) although data collected during the census are skewed in favour of male (55%) respondents (Figure 9).

Table 10 Population and Gender Distribution (2017)

Location	Total Area (km ²)	Total Population	Population Density (inhabit/km ²)	Women (%)	Men (%)
Mozambique	799,380	26,899,105	33.6	52	48
Maputo Province	26,058	1,908,078	73.2	52	48
Namaacha District	2,156	47,126	21.9	51	49
Boane District	820	210,367	256.5	52	48

INE (2017)

³⁶ National Statistics Institute.

³⁷ Importantly, this was prior to the Covid-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022, and it is probable that a growth rate of approximately 5.5% per annum did not materialize.

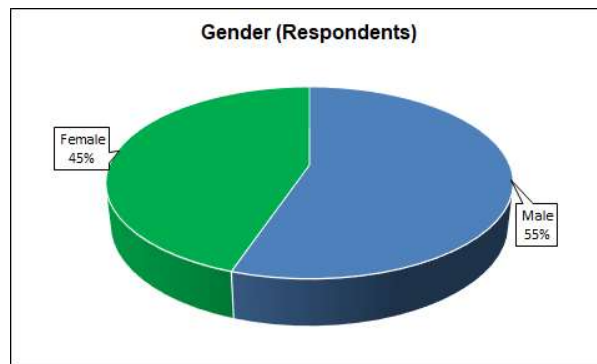


Figure 9 Gender profile of respondents to the census and asset survey

Household sizes for respondents to the census and asset survey are illustrated in Figure 10. Amongst respondents, most households comprise 5-8 family members, followed by smaller households with 1-4 family members. However, there are some larger households with > 10 members per household (with 15 family members constituting the largest household amongst respondents). The average household size of respondents is 6.0 persons.

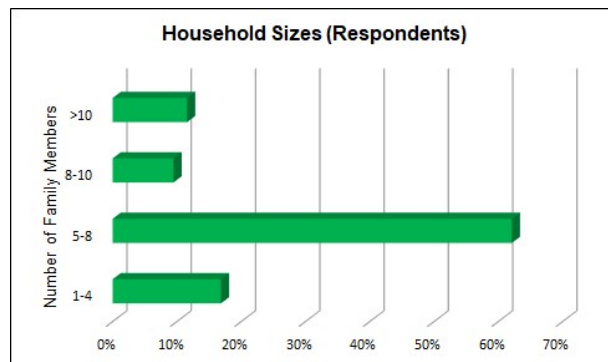


Figure 10 Household size of respondents

The age profile of household members enumerated during the census and asset survey is illustrated in Figure 11a. In terms of the age profile, the category >25 years to 65 years is dominant. This is considered the economically active age category, which is consistent with the reasonably intensive use of land, mainly for agriculture and predominantly towards Boane, which characterises the study area in and around Boane. Approximately 10% of household members are either younger than five years or of school-going age. This is compared to the age category >18 to 25 years, which is considered the age profile of students at tertiary institutions, which accounts for nearly 15% of household members. It is noteworthy that approximately 10% of the household members are older than 65 years, a factor that must be addressed during economic displacement and livelihood restoration.

The predominant languages of respondent household members are Changana (Tsonga) and Portuguese (Figure 11b). Chizonga, Ronga and Zonga are forms of Tsonga which are used amongst respondents. English is the least common language of respondents.

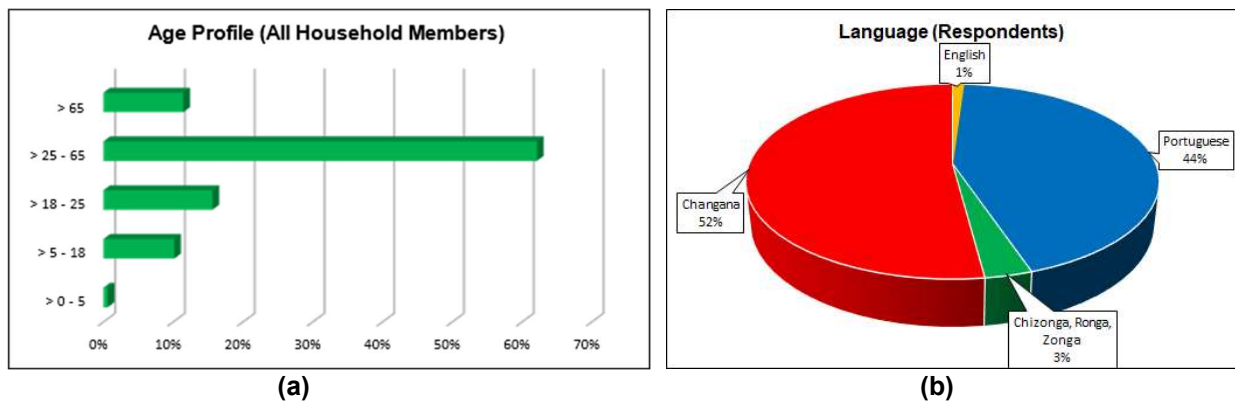


Figure 11 (a) Age profile of respondents' household/family members and (b) predominant languages spoken by household/family members

Several religions are practised by respondents, mostly forms of Christianity accounting for the majority. A relatively small number of respondents are Muslim, while some respondents practice no religion or declined to provide a response (Figure 12).

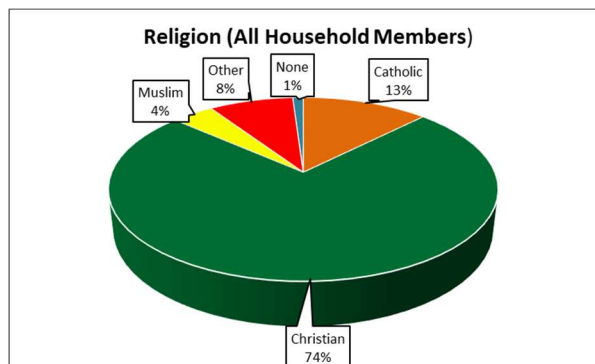


Figure 12 Religious affiliation of respondents

According to surveys undertaken for the original TL alignment, in terms of community engagement, PAPs participate actively within their communities, in activities/events organised and/or managed by local and traditional leadership (occasionally by district officials). The data showed that it is common for PAPs to participate in community gatherings, while some are members of education and/or health committees. All PAPs approach local leaders (including *chefs do quarteirão* or religious leaders) to seek resolution of household or individual challenges (commonly related to land disputes and robberies/theft). Other customary practices, such as rites of passage, are generally performed by community leaders, secretaries of neighbourhoods, religious leaders, elders, and traditional healers, due to the importance and authority they represent.

5.2.3 Basic Social Services

5.2.3.1 Education

Primary education in Mozambique is free and compulsory from first to ninth grade. Nevertheless, most people in the country and in Maputo Province do not complete their primary education. Levels of formal education are generally low (albeit reportedly higher in Maputo Province than other provinces in the country). This is evident from Figure 13, which illustrates that 18% of respondents have no formal education, 30% have some primary education, 19% have some secondary education and 2% have some tertiary education. Considering the categories of 'no formal education and some primary education', 48% of respondents have no or little formal education³⁸. These data are important in the resettlement planning context in so far as it is the proponent's responsibility to ensure that PAPs understand for what they are signing, e.g. consent forms and compensation agreements, and the consequences of resettlement, especially if special measures are required to assist PAPs through the resettlement process. In terms of livelihood restoration measures, these need to be tailored to the formal education levels of participants.

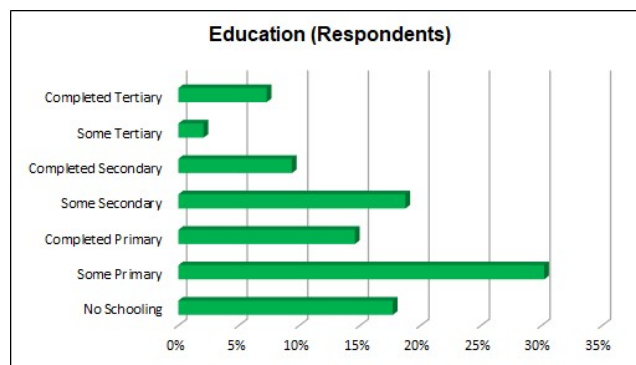


Figure 13 Levels of formal education of respondents

In terms of schooling infrastructure, Consultec (2024) reported 10 education institutions used by PAPs, the majority of which are Complete Primary Schools (EPCs) (Table 11). In general children walk to school, with distance ranging between 5 to 10 km (requiring between 2 - 3 hours daily to walk to school and return home).

5.2.3.2 Health

In Mozambique, the health sector focuses mainly on delivery of primary healthcare, with each health unit providing various types of healthcare services. Table 12 provides a brief description of the various types of health units in the country and their respective services. It is important to note that significant disparities exist between facilities, depending on their locality, technical capacity and size.

³⁸ By inference, 52% of respondents have completed formal education at various levels.

Table 11 Educational institutions close to Transmission Line Project Affected Persons/Communities

District/Municipality	Administrative Post	Educational Institutions	Educational Institutions
Boane District	Boane Sede	Primary Schools (3)	Gueguegue Primary School 25 de Setembro Primary School Gaiato Primary School
		1 st Level Primary School (91)	1 Padre José Maria Community School
		1 st and 2 nd Level Secondary School (2)	Boane Secondary School Massaca Secondary School
		University (1)	UNITIVA
		Institutes (2)	ISTEG, INATEC
Namaacha District	Mafuiane	Primary Schools (2)	Bacabaca Primary School Gumbe Primary School

Table 12 Description of Healthcare Services in Mozambique

Type of Health Service	Type of Health Unit	Type of Services
Community Services	Community	Traditional midwife Elementary Polyvalent Agent (APE): a community member trained by an NGO, or by the National Health System (NHS) to provide basic preventive, promotional and health care services to the community
	Health Posts (Provide primary health services)	Elementary Polyvalent Agent Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse
Minimum Health Services	Type II Rural Health Centre (Provide primary health services)	Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse Nutrition agent
Comprehensive Health Services	Type II – Rural Health Centre (The type II health unit is more modest in its infrastructure and personnel, does not have doctors, with only a medical technician or assistant, but with the ability to perform consultations and deliveries. These services provide primary health care)	Medical technician or assistant Basic level midwife Basic level nurse Basic level nurse or agent
	Type I – Rural Health Centre (In a rural environment, a Type I Health Centre is the best equipped health centre. Usually, staff include a trained doctor and all facilities for basic care and surgery services, and surgery rooms)	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventative medicine agent Basic level nurse
	Type C Urban Health Centre	Basic level midwife

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Type of Health Service	Type of Health Unit	Type of Services
		Preventative medicine agent Basic level nurse
Comprehensive Health Services	Type II – Urban Health Centre	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventative medicine agent Basic level nurse
	Type A –Urban Health Centre	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventative medicine agent Basic level nurse
	District Hospital	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventative medicine agent Basic level nurse
Specialized Health Services	District Hospital	Doctor Medical technician Obstetric surgical technician Obstetric nurse Laboratory technician or agent Basic or medium-level maternal-child health nurse Basic or medium level nurse
	Rural Hospital	Doctor Medical technician Obstetric surgical technician Obstetric nurse Laboratory technician or agent Basic or medium-level maternal-child health nurse Basic or medium level nurse
	General Hospital	Doctor Medical technician Obstetric surgical technician Obstetric nurse Laboratory technician or agent Basic or medium-level maternal-child health nurse Basic or medium level nurse
	Provincial Hospital	All staff
	Central Hospital	All staff

Global Health Initiative – Mozambique Strategy, 2011 to 2015

Maputo Province had approximately 120 health units in 2019 (MISAU, 2020) (one provincial hospital, one district hospital, one rural hospital, one general hospital, 21 health posts and 95 health centres (13 urban and 82 rural). At the time, the province had one health unit per 17,762 inhabitants and approximately 1.07 beds per 1,000 inhabitants, inclusive of 525 beds dedicated for maternity purposes (MISAU, 2020).

In terms of respondents to the census and asset survey, amongst family members, 46% reported a family member suffering from a disability or chronic illness (Figure 14). Common ailments included hypertension, HIV/AIDS, and hearing, speech or walking difficulties. On a cautionary note, the sample size of respondents

is small and, therefore, the data should not be considered definitive³⁹, rather indicative. According to Consultec (2024), the most commonly used healthcare facilities, in order of use, are Centro de Saude de Mafuiane, Centro de Saude de Gumbe and Posto de Saude de Bairro 2.

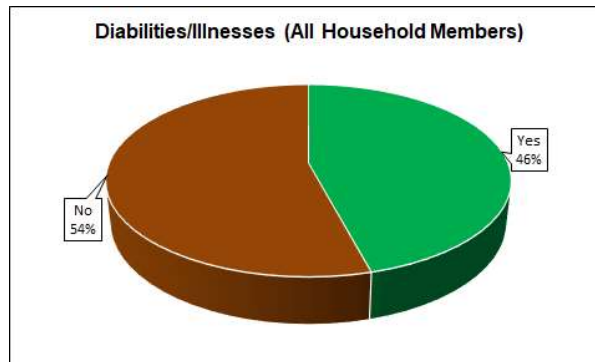


Figure 14 Disabilities/illness (All Household Members)

5.2.3.3 Water and Sanitation

Access to clean water and adequate sanitary systems in Maputo Province and the Namaacha and Boane Districts is generally poor, especially in rural areas⁴⁰, albeit this is not readily apparent from the census and asset survey (Figure 15a). The most common form of water supply is from a reticulated supply system (41%)⁴¹, protected communal wells (18%), communal standpipes (fontanario) (16%) and boreholes (13%), followed relatively evenly between protected private wells (8%), unprotected communal wells (4%) and unprotected private wells (1%). Concerning sanitation, Consultec (2024) recorded that most PAPs use traditional latrines, with approximately one third of PAPs having no sanitation facilities (Figure 15b).

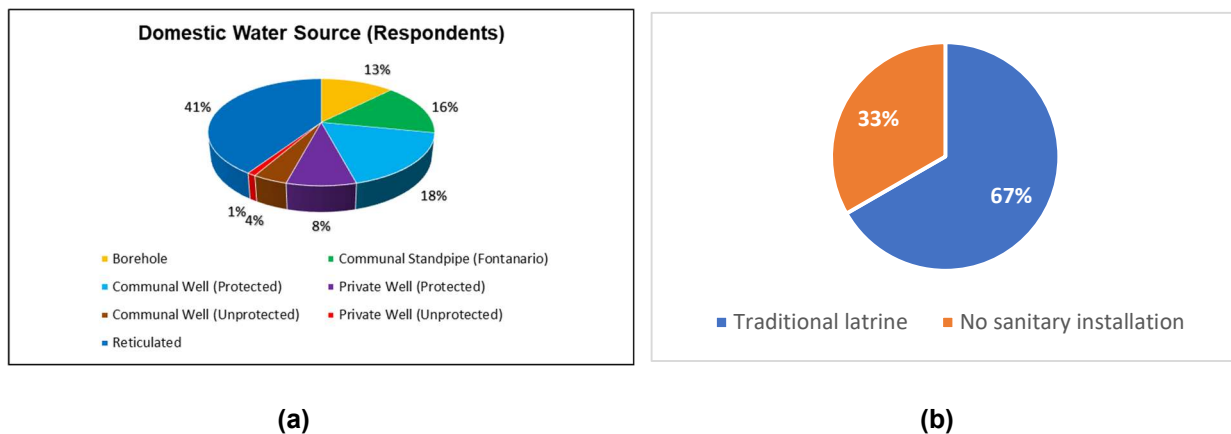


Figure 15 Domestic water source of respondents and sanitation facilities at respondents' homesteads

³⁹ For example, malaria is common in Mozambique, yet it was not mentioned during the census and asset survey.
⁴⁰ Urban and peri-urban areas, such as the bairros in Boane, are better serviced.
⁴¹ Understood to be influenced by respondents in Boane Bairro 6 adjacent to the sub-station.

5.2.3.4 Waste Management

Solid waste management (collection, treatment and disposal) is very limited nationwide and concentrated mainly in the larger municipalities. In Namaacha and Boane, in the urban and some peri-urban areas, waste is collected and disposed at the local dump (unlined landfill) and in the rural areas, most households generally burn or bury their waste and/or dispose of it outside their homes (discarding into the surrounding environment).

It is important to note that whilst consumerism is showing incremental signs of growth in the rural areas, almost all waste produced by more rural households remains organic and biodegradable, viz. food waste, agricultural produce waste, fruit peels, grass, etc (Consultec, 2024).

5.2.3.5 Energy

The main sources of energy used by respondents for lighting and cooking are illustrated in Figure 16a and b, respectively. For lighting, electricity from the national grid is the main source of energy (80%), followed by solar generated electricity (16%) (Figure 16a). For cooking, charcoal (48%), wood (30%) and gas (22%) are the main energy sources (Figure 16b).

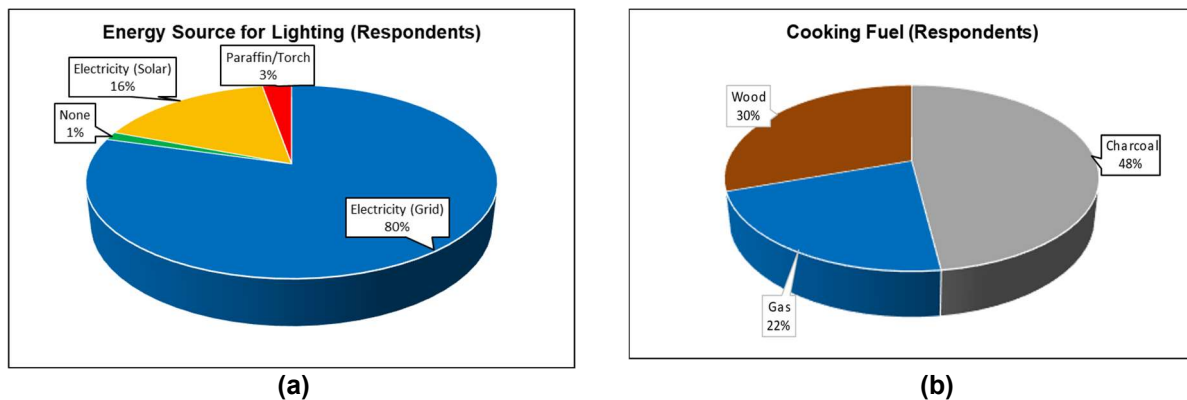


Figure 16 Respondents’ energy sources for (a) lighting and (b) cooking

Most respondents (75%) collect wood for use as firewood with 39% of respondents using wood to produce charcoal (Figure 17a and b, respectively). These data support the use of charcoal and wood for cooking (although it is anticipated that charcoal is also produced for retail in the urban centres of Boane and Matola).

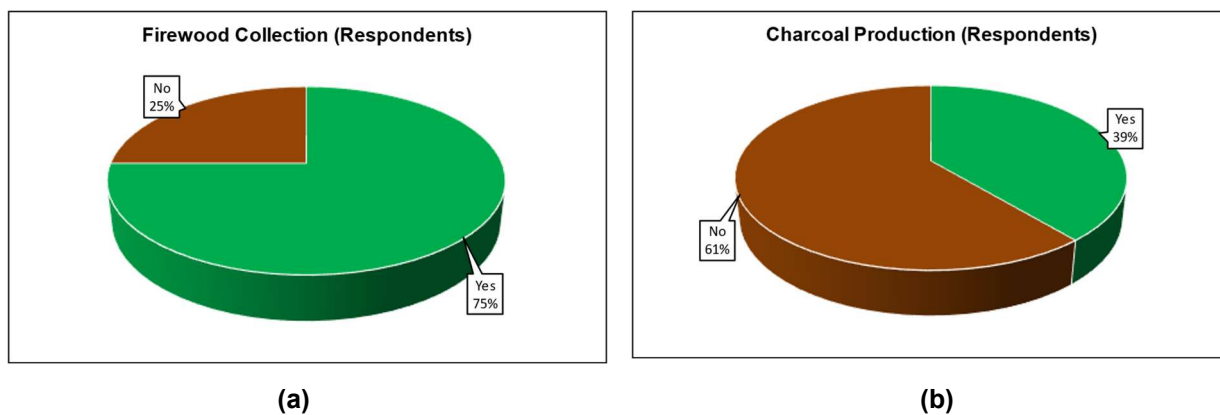


Figure 17 (a) Firewood collection and (b) charcoal production by respondents

5.2.3.6 Transportation and Communication

In terms of communication, Consultec (2024) data show that households have access/coverage from one or more of the three major mobile networks operators in Mozambique and access to the main TV and radio broadcasting services, including TVM, TVCabo and/or DSTV. While mobile phone ownership is common, use of the Internet is uncommon and understood to be related to the cost of data as opposed to lack of access.

The province's road network is the main means of intra-city, intra-provincial, inter-provincial and international transportation and connects towns and villages to schools, markets, health facilities, other public infrastructure and international borders with Eswatini and South Africa. Public transport, especially in the peri-urban and rural areas is managed by informal operators, using minibuses (*Chapa 100*), who mainly operate on the primary roads, whilst the inner-city areas are serviced by the municipal transport network. Vehicle ownership was not recorded amongst households potentially affected by the realigned TL.

5.2.4 Housing

Given that resettlement arising from the realigned TL relates predominantly to economic displacement, housing data related to potentially affected parties was not considered in detail. However, to provide context, data reported by Consultec (2024) are described hereunder.

25% of housing structures along the original TL alignment were constructed of materials such as sticks, grass and zinc sheeting (Plate 2a), with 75% being constructed using conventional building materials such as cement blocks and bricks (plastering, however, is uncommon) (Plate 2b). Apart from the main house, most homesteads have additional structures, including one or more exterior annexes, external kitchens, bedrooms and ablutions. Many households also have auxiliary structures, such as henneries, barns and/or corrals, which support micro businesses or livelihoods. Consultec (2024) data also show that 25% of primary home structures are smaller than 70m².



(a)



(b)

Plate 2 (a) Home constructed from natural materials and (b) home constructed from conventional building materials

5.2.5 Economic Activities and Livelihoods

In general, household livelihoods in the districts are consistent with and similar to those generally prevalent within the province, with most household livelihoods based primarily on small scale subsistence agriculture, the collection/harvesting of natural resources^{42 43}, micro-businesses (the selling of agricultural surplus) and the trade in labour/services for food produce, cash and/or rent. Reportedly, formal employment is difficult to secure (Consultec, 2024); therefore, most households undertake several livelihood activities in parallel at any given time (therefore, if one or more fails, the households can fall back on those remaining productive). Most household members, including young children, contribute to one or more livelihood activities.

Figure 18 illustrates sources of income for respondent households. It is apparent that the sale of agricultural produce and natural products accounts for 51% of household income amongst respondents. This is compared to formal employment and professional services income of 35%.

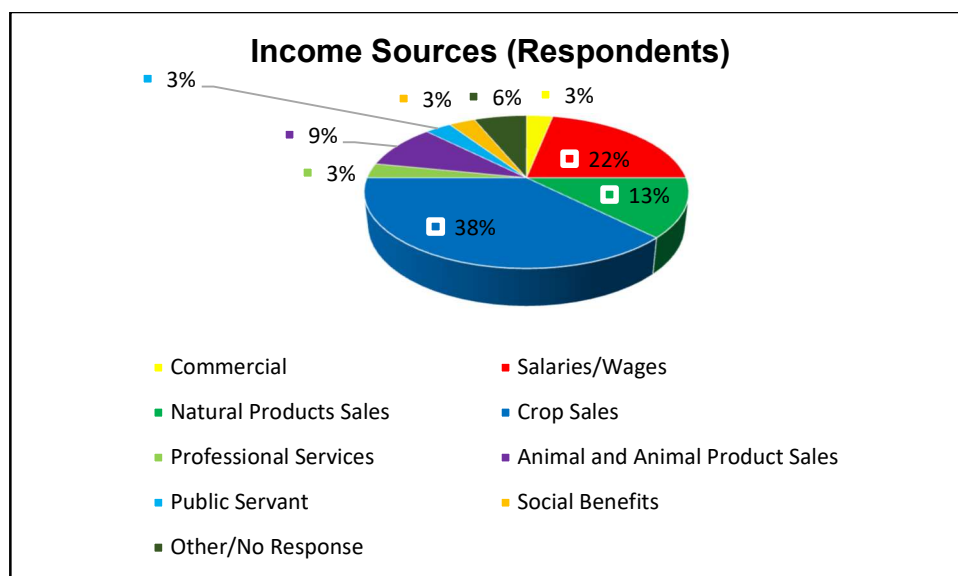


Figure 18 Respondents’ main sources of income

5.2.6 Occupation

Figure 19 indicates the occupations (vocations) of respondents, disaggregated by gender (Consultec, 2024). These range from subsistence farmers selling surplus produce, to commercial farmers, those providing professional services, those employed in the public sector, to those harvesting and selling natural plant and animal products. There are respondents who earn a wage income; however, it is unclear in what sectors these respondents are employed.

⁴² For building, food, medicine, craftwork, etc.

⁴³ It should be noted that according to the census and asset survey for the realigned TL, 39% of respondents catch fish (presumably for food and sale); however, it is unknown where these respondents’ fish (possibly the Umbeluzi River, Matola River, Pequenos Libombos (dam on the Umbeluzi River serving as the primary raw water source for Maputo and Matola) or Maputo Bay (further afield).

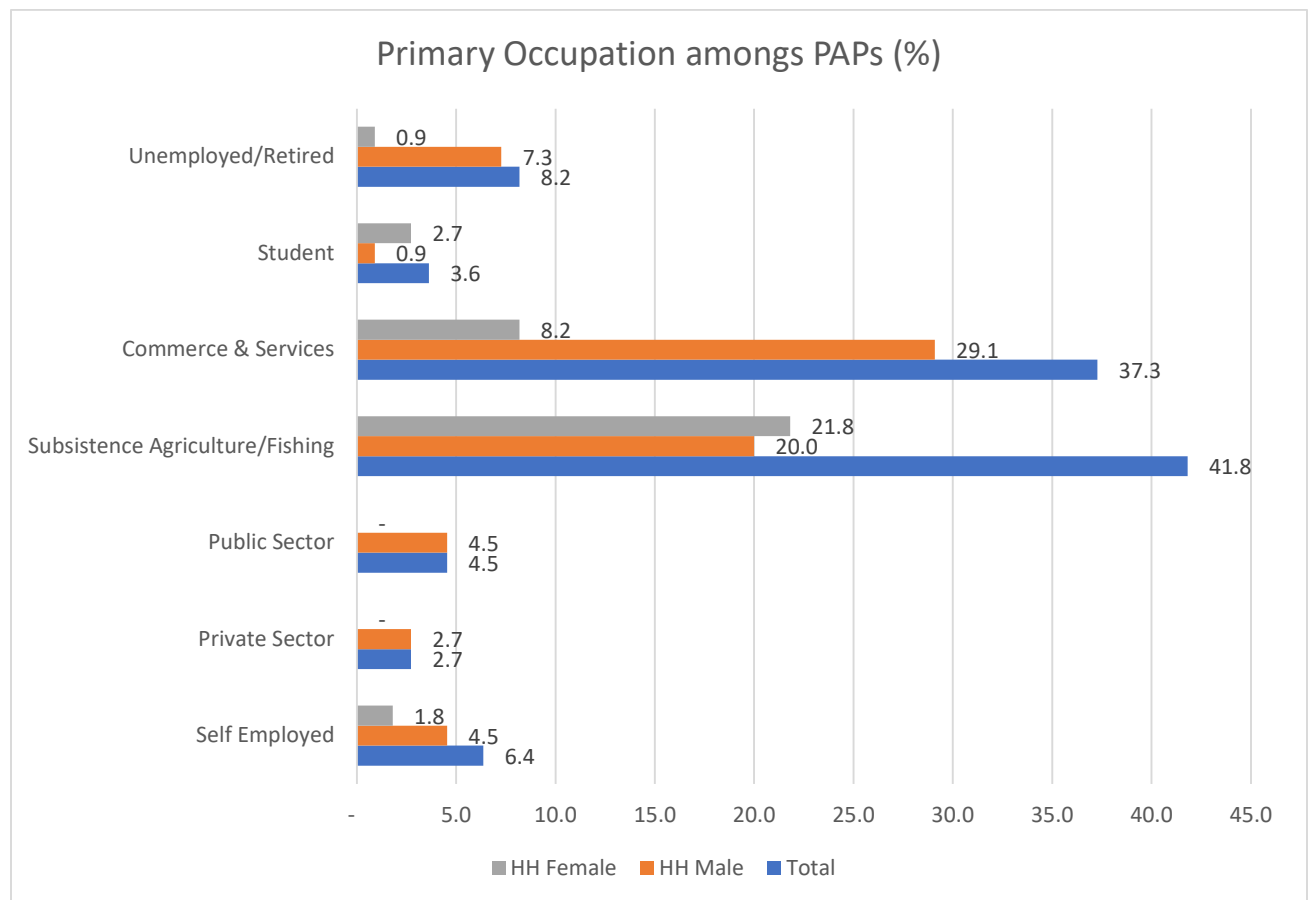


Figure 19 Primary occupation (vocation) of PAP household heads disaggregated by gender (Consultec, 2024)

5.2.7 Household Income

Consultec (2024) data showed that monthly income differs significantly from household to household, ranging from MZN 1,000 to MZN 270,000, with an average monthly income of approximately MZN 5,000. This is aligned to provincial and district averages.

The international poverty line, which is currently \$1.90 a day, is the standard threshold that determines whether someone is living in poverty. The threshold is based on the value of goods needed to sustain an individual and does not account for this individual's access to health, education, sanitation, water and electricity, and what the effects of this are on the quality of life of that person. For the most part, Consultec (2024) determined that households are income poor and living either under or straddling the poverty line, with some households considered to be living in absolute poverty.

5.2.8 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant sector nationally, as well as in the Districts of Boane (predominantly) and Namaacha. 73% of respondent households practice some form of subsistence agriculture, either at their homesteads (sometimes in the form of a smaller vegetable garden) or further afield (Figure 20). 26% of respondents reported that they rent land for cultivation, 79% reported growing fruit and vegetables and 48% stated that they have indigenous trees of economic benefit and/or trees of economic importance/value⁴⁴ on their machambas.

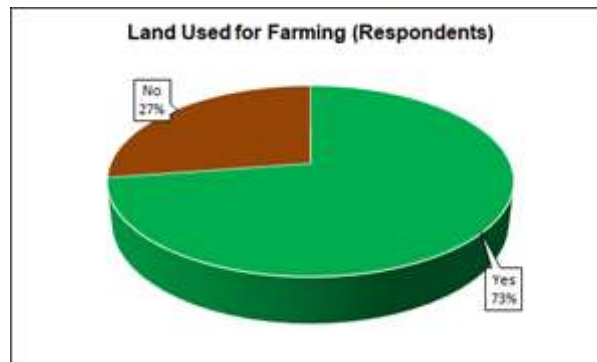


Figure 20 Land Used for Farming by respondents

Figure 21a shows that most respondents use one machamba only; however, a small number of respondents reported having two or more machambas. Most machambas are reasonably close to respondents' place of residents (within 15- or 30-minutes walking distance at 10% and 12%, respectively) (Figure 21b). However, it is noteworthy that 65% of respondents walk one hour or more to their machambas. These data are important for the rollout of livelihoods restoration initiatives, especially concerning the availability of PAPs to attend work sessions, demonstrations, etc as well as the start and finish times of formalised training exercises.

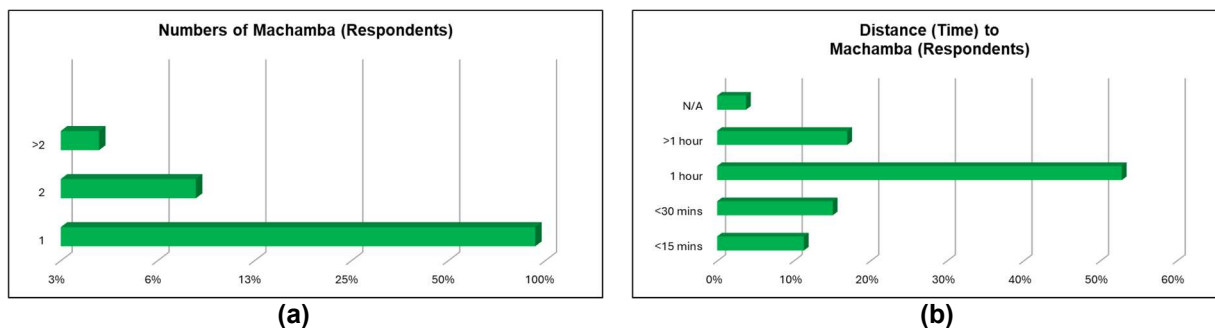


Figure 21 (a) Number of machambas used by respondents and (b) distance (measured as walking time) to respondents' machambas

⁴⁴ Decree No. 12/2020 of 6 June as related to trees having economic value.

In terms of respondents to the census and asset survey, 11% of respondents hold a formal DUAT to their land (issued by Government in writing for a specified period⁴⁵) while the balance, hold informal DUATs, which relate to land use rights through land use recognised via customary rights and endorsed by Government (albeit informally and not usually in writing) (Figure 22a). Figure 22b illustrates the main land use on respondents' machambas (71% of respondents undertake subsistence agriculture, 25% are commercial farmers and 4% use their land for the grazing of livestock (mainly cattle).

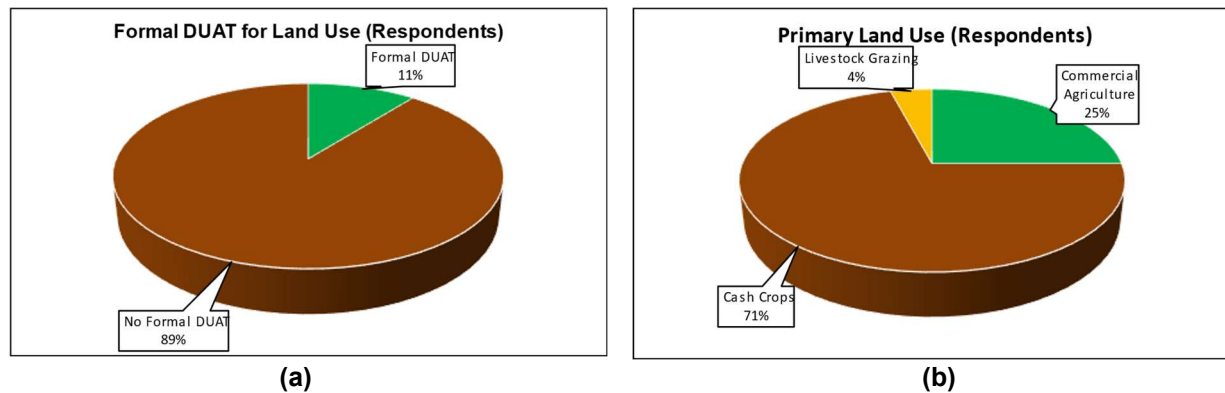


Figure 22 (a) Respondents who hold formal DUATs for the land they use and (b) respondents' primary land use

Crops cultivated include maize, sorghum, millet, nhemba beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pumpkins, kale (various forms), bananas, cucumbers, tomatoes, sugar cane, okra, cassava, potatoes, lettuces, cabbages, watermelons, bell peppers, beet, melons, onions and butter beans. This range of crops is considered consistent with the Boane District being considered an agricultural hub in southern Mozambique, with excellent soils and a conducive climate.

For respondents with the lowest household income and those below the poverty line, as well as those whose primary occupation is subsistence farming, households depend primarily on agriculture for subsistence. Their cultivation methods are usually rudimentary and labour intensive. As a consequence, the sizes of machambas cultivated are usually dictated by available household labour. Produce is mainly for household consumption; however, surpluses are sold to generate cash income. Seed is usually held over from a harvest to be planted in the next season. The rudimentary nature of machamba cultivation lends itself to significant livelihood restoration interventions to improve cultivation approaches, methods and techniques, and to enhance productivity in terms of yield and quality.

5.2.9 Livestock

Most respondents (92%) to the census and asset survey do not own livestock (Figure 23a) and, therefore, are unaffected by loss of grazing land (Figure 23b). The most common large livestock are cattle.

⁴⁵ In the instance of respondents along the realigned TL, these relate mainly to persons and companies engaged in commercial agriculture, mostly commercial crop production.

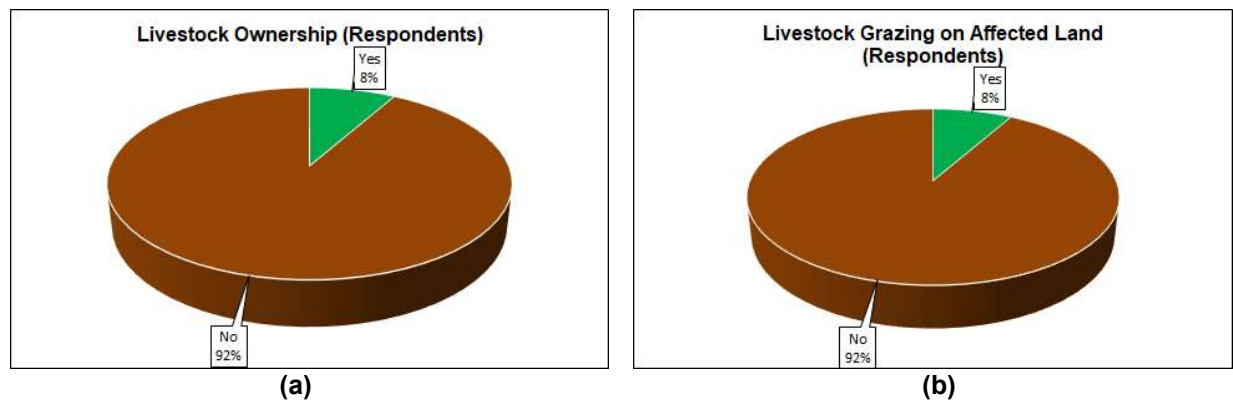


Figure 23 (a) Livestock ownership of respondents and (b) respondents' grazing land affected by the proposed transmission line

Other common livestock include goats, mules, pigs, and poultry (ducks and chickens) (Consultec, 2024).

5.2.10 Vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerability can be defined in several terms, e.g. health status in terms of chronic illnesses, health status in terms of physical disabilities, age, single-parent households, especially women-headed households, child-headed households, orphans in households, indigent people and households suffering food shortages (continuously or at specific times of the year). In terms of respondents to the census and asset survey, 46% reported vulnerability in terms of hypertension, asthma, HIV/AIDS and muscular and/or skeletal disorders. In addition, 19% of respondents reported orphans within their household. For purposes of the RAP and LRP, the identification of vulnerable households is deserving of further attention, with emphasis on what constitutes vulnerability and what specific special measures are required to assist each vulnerable household. This will occur as soon as possible after commencement of resettlement implementation. The RAP budget assumes that vulnerability is generally high with multiple forms of vulnerability prevalent in the project affected communities. Specific types of vulnerabilities will be further probed during the development of targeted livelihood restoration packages for clusters of households in similar conditions, or for individual households, if needed.

Concerning food security, 70% of respondents reported food shortages at times during a year (Figure 24). At the time of enumeration, most respondents (adults) reported that they had three (63%) or two (36%) meals the previous day (Figure 25a). In comparison, most children (>12 years of age) had two (60%) or three (30%) meals the previous day (Figure 25b.) Whilst encouraging from a food security perspective, of concern are the adults (1%) (Figure 25a) and children (10%) (Figure 25b) who had only one meal the previous day. This needs attention during the rollout of the RAP (via food baskets for households that are identified as being at risk of becoming food insecure due to resettlement or economic displacement-related impacts and livelihood restoration (through productivity enhancements especially as related to the production of staple foods and vegetables)).

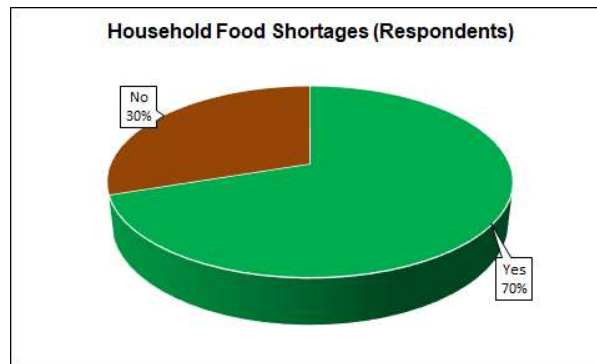


Figure 24 Household Food Shortage by respondents

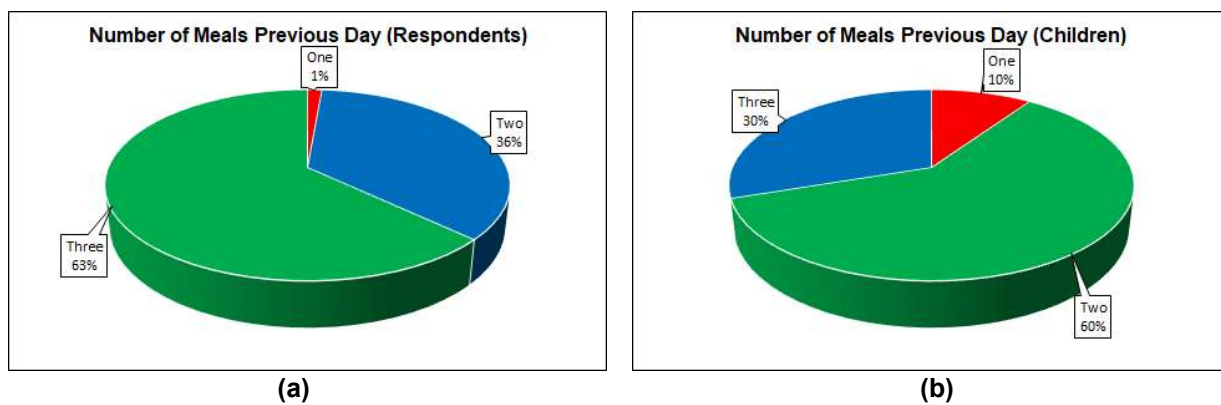


Figure 25 Number of meals the previous day by respondents (a) adults and (b) children

Importantly, the data must be considered in the context of the province, where almost half the province’s population (44.8%) live below the poverty line (while a significant proportion of those who have incomes above the poverty line, remain vulnerable to the risk of falling into poverty due to ‘shocks’ (e.g. the Covid 19 pandemic) or seasonal changes (GoM, 2016). According to the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB - Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica 2016 – 2024), whilst just over two thirds of the national population have consumption levels below the poverty line (GoM, 2016), the remainder, with incomes and consumption levels slightly above the poverty line, live in precarious circumstances and run the risk of falling below the poverty line in the event of small shocks or slight variations in incomes (GoM, 2016). This means that vulnerability is widespread but exacerbated amongst households who exhibit multiple vulnerability factors.

5.2.11 Graves and Sacred Sites

5% of respondents reported graves on the land they use (Figure 27a). At the time of drafting, no graves requiring exhumation and reburial as part of resettlement have been confirmed. Should graves be encountered during construction of the TL, which cannot be avoided and/or demarcated as exclusion zones, standard grave relocation protocols and procedures will be used to implement exhumation and reburial. This will be undertaken by professional service providers who will be required to work closely with relevant government departments and officials.

29% of respondents reported visiting sacred sites in the wider project area (Figure 27b); however, no sacred sites require relocation as part of resettlement arising from the realigned TL.

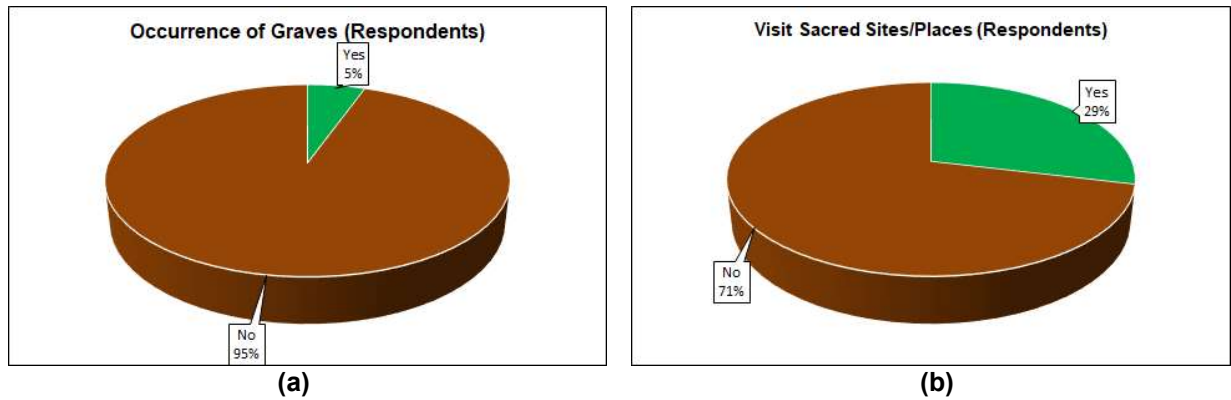


Figure 26 (a) Occurrence of graves on land affected by the transmission line and (b) the percentage of respondents who visit sacred sites in the wider study area

6 LAND ACQUISITION AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

This section details the economic displacement impacts resulting from the realigned T-Line:

- Construction.
 - Temporary displacement within the 70 m (in places 50 m⁴⁶) PPZ (where vegetation will be cleared on a needs basis (for construction camps, access, stockpiles, laydown areas, etc). However, compensation arrangements assume one time clearance of the entire 70 m (in places 50 m) PPZ. Post the completion of construction, disturbed and/or transformed land will be rehabilitated and returned to previous land users to continue their activities. This is a conservative approach, carried through to the RAP budget, and has been adopted because the land requirements (locations and sizes) of the contractor(s) are unknown presently. Arising from this conservative approach is a conservative RAP budget related to compensation payments, which are unlikely to be used to their fullest extent.
- Operations and maintenance.
 - Permanent displacement within the 6 m wide centre line servitude (where all vegetation will be cleared for towers and to lay conductors on the ground prior to stringing. It will also serve to accommodate an access track during construction and operation). It is important to note that within the 70 m PPZ, there will be two 6 m wide centre line servitudes (one for each of the TLs running in parallel) and within the 50 m, there will be one 6 m wide centre line servitude⁴⁷. For the short underground section, there will be a temporary 2 m wide servitude during construction; however, there will be no permanent servitude during operations (i.e. there is no permanent land acquisition along the underground section of the TL).

For purposes of enumerating and reporting land acquisition and economic displacement, it is important to note:

- Km 4.4 where the TL exits CEN's WEF DUAT is deemed km 0 for purposes of this RAP (by implication, the first 4.4 km of TL and PPZ are excluded from this RAP because affected parties, assets and associated costs are accounted in the WEF RAP. However, this is excluding LIV025 for which 43 fruit and indigenous trees were enumerated as part of the TL RAP because they were not included in the WEF RAP).
- Exiting the WEF DUAT (km 0), there will be two T-Lines on separate towers, running in parallel to km 37 (which is immediately west of the EN2, with land under military jurisdiction immediately to the east of the EN2). The PPZ for this section of the realigned T-Line will be 70 m wide and 37 km long. The total PPZ area will be 259 ha.
- From km 37 to km 38, there will be one double circuit T-Line comprising single towers carrying two sets of conductors. The PPZ for this section of the realigned T-Line will be 50 m wide and 1 km long. The total PPZ area will be 5 ha.
- At km 38, the two sets of conductors will be placed underground to minimise displacement (physical and economic) in Bairro 6, Boane. The PPZ for this short section of the realigned T-Line will be 2 m wide and 342 m long. The total PPZ area will be 0.068 ha.

⁴⁶ Primarily over land under military jurisdiction where it is understood only minimal land uptake (temporary or permanent) will be permitted.

⁴⁷ For most of the 50 m wide PPZ, this is theoretical because it traverses land under military jurisdiction where it is probable only the 6 m wide servitude will be permitted (and is required for access for maintenance). By implication, this is a very short section of 50 m PPZ from where the two parallel TLs transition to one double-circuit TL immediately west of the EN2 national road, across the EN2 and to the edge of the military property (approximately 110 metres).

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- For the entire route of the realigned T-Line, PPZ land requirements will be 264.07 ha, of which 45 ha will be lost permanently to current land users.

To address inconsistencies in areas of land affected by the TL PPZ reported in this RAP, it is important to note the following:

The KMZ polygons are made up of pre-cut areas as well as complete areas, within separate folders within the file structure. Only the complete areas were used, discarding the duplicated 50m/70m cut areas. Included in the remaining polygon data are mainly overlapping (one polygon overlaps another polygon) but also underlapping (where edges of delineations are not adjacent or share a common line) areas. This has resulted in the total areas being overstated in some categories. The process of 'cleaning' the data is more appropriately known as topology verification, which means that no two areas may occur within the same space ensuring that the split/cut polygon areas that are reconstituted will sum to the starting area.

The underlying assumption by the RAP drafting team was that topological 'cleaning' would have been done by those managing enumeration, data capture, data cleaning and data presentation. Time did not permit topological cleaning to be undertaken by the RAP drafting team.

It is worth noting that the Google Earth KML (KMZ is a zipped KML file produced to reduce file size) is a generally poor spatial data structure, with many limitations. Some of these include that there are file size limitations and overlapping/underlapping areas (topology) and no verification of data capture consistencies, i.e. spelling between information is based upon the user inputs, which allows for many variations. When this occurs, linking/joining or tying up of data across data sets usually requires manual review to 'clean' the attribute data before it can be used.

Land within the 70 and 50 m PPZs has been categorised as follows:

- Bush.
- Commercial Agriculture.
- Machamba.
- Military.
- Servitude (MOTRACO 2 x 400 kV transmission lines).
- Underground (within Bairro 6, Boane).
- Other (roads and river crossings).

It is important to note the following:

- Areas classified as 'bush' are mostly held under DUAT formally issued by Government or are mining concessions issued by National and Provincial Government.
- In some areas, other land uses and activities occur on the DUATs and mining concessions, for example, there are two known charcoal producers⁴⁸ and many PAPs farming machambas on land for which mining concessions have been granted⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Who harvest indigenous trees and produce charcoal in furnaces, for sale in Boane, Matola and Maputo.

⁴⁹ Presently, it is unknown if this land use is with the permission of the mining concessionaires. Regardless, the land users will be economically displaced (permanently or temporarily) and, therefore, they are considered PAPs.

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- 8.1 km of the realigned T-Line has not been ground truthed because access is difficult due to the rugged terrain and no roads. This is between km 0.3 and km 8.4 (Figure 28)⁵⁰.
- No compensation is payable for public roads and rivers that are traversed by the realigned T-Line. Similarly, no compensation is payable for the MOTRACO PPZ that is traversed (as this PPZ is already under the custodianship of EDM). Further, the alignment of the T-Line across military land has been agreed in principle and it is understood that no compensation is required.

Figure 28 illustrates the different classifications along the realigned T-Line. In summary, there are:

- 96 registered Project Affected Households (PAHs) who will lose land permanently and/or temporarily.
- A total of 576 PAPs.
- Of the 96 registered PAHs, 70 are involved in land-based activities. Of these, 20 were registered as renters of land.
- 11 DUATs.
- 2 Mining Concessions (National)⁵¹.
- 2 Mining Concessions (Provincial).
- 157.3 ha of bush.
- 111.7 ha of machambas (subsistence (89.5 ha) and commercial (22.2 ha)).
- 5.8 ha pastureland (four PAPs).
- 8.3 ha of land registered as residential but where there are no structures or foundations (six PAPs).
- 0.5 ha of land registered as vacant (three PAPs).
- One set of abandoned house foundations (7.5 m²)⁵².
- 1 ablution within the PPZ (10.8 m²)⁵³.
- 1 pasture structure (1 PAH) (320 m²).
- 964 m of fencing within the 70 and 50 m PPZs, and the 2 m underground section of the T-Line.

A broad summary of displacement is provided in Table 13.

Table 13 Broad summary of displacement impacts

Type of Displacement	Number of PAHs
Physical	Zero
Economic	96 PAHs (576 PAPs). 20 and users were registered as renters of land
Businesses (Guesthouse)	1 PAH (2 PAPs) (Bairro 6, Boane)
Graves	1 PAP with three graves (within the 70 m PPZ but not within the 6 m servitudes) (discussions are pending with next-of-kin as to whether graves should remain <i>in situ</i> with protection provided to identify them as exclusion zones, or be relocated with all relevant legal procedures and cultural practices) ⁵⁴

⁵⁰ This section of the T-Line was observed from each end (edge of the escarpments) and apart from one homestead an estimated 300 m north of the PPZ near km 0.3, the area appears uninhabited and unutilized for subsistence or commercial agriculture. CEN will shortly commission an aerial survey of the T-Line section that has not been ground truthed.

⁵¹ These exclude the Riolitos and Probrita concessions which are not intersected by the T-Line PPZ.

⁵² Included in RAP budget via contingencies.

⁵³ This is the demarcated land within which the ablution is located. The ablution structure *per se* falls outside the 70 m PPZ.

⁵⁴ There is no compelling need for exhumation and reburial.

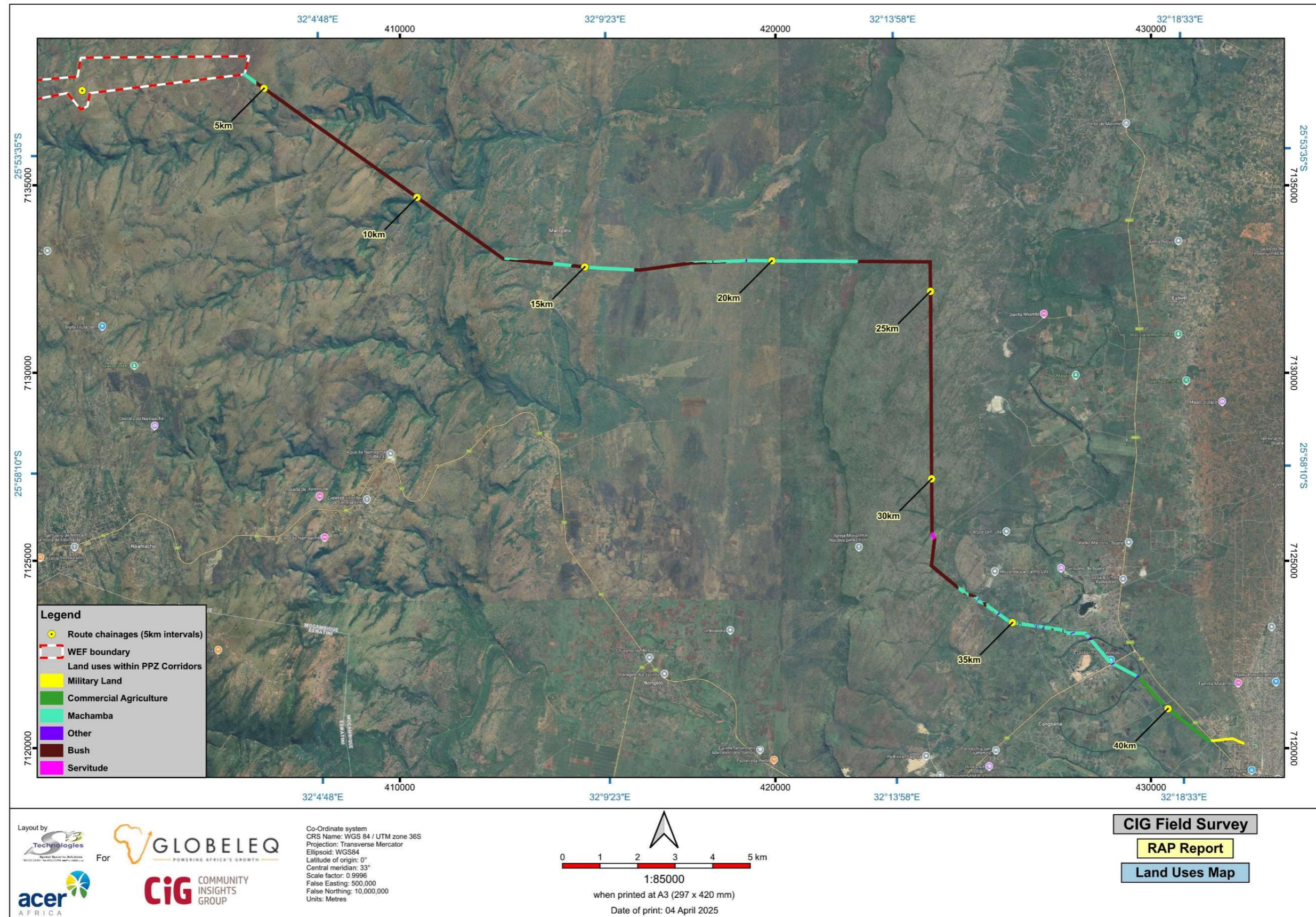


Figure 27 Land classifications along the realigned Transmission Line

The geographic location (community) of PAHs (and PAPs) is shown in Table 14.

Table 14 Geographic location (community) of PAHs and PAPs

Location/Community	PAHs (70 m PPZ)	PAPs (70 m PPZ)	PAHs (6 m Servitude)	PAPs (6 m Servitude)
Bairro 1	4	22	4	22
Bairro 6	10	48	0	0
Baca-Baca 1	17	93	15	78
Baca-Baca 2	30	173	26	155
Gumbe	8	46	7	36
Mabanja (Bairro A)	26	184	20	139
Livevene	1	10	1	10
Total	96	576	73	440

PAPs are not resident in either the 70 m PPZ or the 6 m servitude

Of the enumerated PAHs, 73 intersect with the 6 m centre line servitude and will permanently lose access to land they currently use. The remaining 23 PAHs are unaffected by the permanent loss of land.

Table 15 provides the total area of permanent land loss and potential temporary land restrictions along the realigned T-Line.

Table 15 Classification of land and area of land affected (ha) along the entire realigned transmission line

Classification	Total Area of Land Affected (ha)	
	Centre Line (6 m Servitude – Permanent Land Acquisition (2 x 6 m servitudes (70 m PPZ) and 1 x 6 m servitude (50 m PPZ))	Partial Protection Zone (50 m or 70 m wide, including 6 m Centre Line/s)
Bush	26.96	157.3
Commercial Agriculture	4.28	22.15
Machamba	15.4	89.53
Military	0.54	4.53
Servitude	0.2	1.13
Underground*	0.08	0.08
Other	0.33	1.9
Total	47.79	276.62

*2 m construction servitude in Bairro 6, Boane

For the purpose of compiling a RAP for the realigned T-Line, a census and asset survey was conducted between October 2024 and March 2025. Despite civil unrest, solid coverage of PAPs was achieved (an estimated 100% of pre-identified PAPs and their associated land parcels, which excludes mining concessions and DUATs). Detailed land classifications and delineations are provided in a suite of 12 map sheets in Annexure 1.

Land classification areas within DUATs and mining concessions were calculated as shown in Table 16.

Table 16 Land affected (ha) in DUATs and Mining Concessions

Classification	Total Area of Land Affected (ha)	
	Centre Line (6 m Servitude/s – Permanent Land Acquisition)	Partial Protection Zone (50 m or 70 m wide, including 6 m Servitude/s)
Bush	8.67	50.81
Commercial Agriculture	0	0
Machamba	7.71	42.95
Military	0	0
Servitude	0.19	1.13
Underground	0	0
Other	0.08	0.45
Total	16.65	95.34

*2 m construction servitude in Bairro 6, Boane

It is important to note the following:

- CEN and EDM are negotiating rights-of-way across land held under formal DUAT and for which mining concessions have been granted. Therefore, these land areas are excluded from compensation calculations (Section 14).
- Similarly, CEN will negotiate a right-of-way across military land on the outskirts of Boane. This area is entirely under military control and no other users are reported, by the military, to be permitted to carry out any livelihood activities on this land. The land has been nominally registered and enumerated as military. Traversing the military land has been agreed in principle and agreements are currently being drafted. No compensation is involved.
- CEN will not be required to compensate for sections of the PPZ that cross public roads, rivers and the MOTRACO PPZ.
- From the WEF, the first 4.4 km of the T-Line traverse land already held by CEN via a formal Government DUAT. All PAPs and affected land and assets were identified as part of the WEF RAP and, therefore, are excluded from the T-Line RAP.⁵⁵
- The final 342 m of underground T-Line will be buried on the edge of a public road for which compensation is not required (albeit CEN will be required to reinstate the road to its original condition).

The resulting estimate of compensation requirements informed the RAP budget (Section 14).

For the 96 registered and enumerated PAHs:

- 68 PAHs have one machamba in the 70/50 m PPZ⁵⁶.
- Six PAHs have two machambas in the 70/50 m PPZ.
- Three PAHs have three machambas in the 70/50 m PPZ.
- 19 PAHs do not have a machamba within the PPZ, however, they were registered and enumerated because they own other assets that are affected, e.g. fruit trees, indigenous trees of beneficial use, graves, toilets, etc.

⁵⁵ Refer to earlier note concerning one PAP identified as LIV025.

⁵⁶ One of which is located within the affected property in Bairro 6, Boane.

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- The average size of a subsistence machamba is 1.5 ha compared to the average size of a commercial machamba at 7.76 ha. Concerning subsistence machambas, the average size is considered large compared to machambas nationally, which are commonly less than one hectare in size⁵⁷).

A variety of annual (Table 17) and perennial (Table 18) crops were enumerated, some of which were observed in field (however, not all, as crop types, especially annual crops, are seasonal).

Table 17 Annual crops enumerated during the census and asset survey (October 2024 - March 2025)

Crop	Number of PAHs
Annual	
Maize	64
Cassava	49
Sweet Potato	48
Cowpea	52
Lettuce	26
Cabbage	25
Tomato	22
Pumpkin	55
Onion	26
Potato	13
Tobacco	3
Beetroot	6
Spinach	3
Carrot	6
Pineapple	4
Chilli	15
Pepper	13
Cucumber	15
Groundnut	16
Watermelon	20
Bean	11
Melon	5
Garlic	5
Eggplant	5
Cha Principe	1
Sesame	3
Sorghum	1
Okra	12

⁵⁷ Given that there is little use of mechanisation to farm machambas, machamba size is commonly determined by a household's ability to farm the land using manual labour (mostly household members, which can further limit the size of machambas).

Table 18 Perennial crops enumerated during the census and asset survey (October 2024 – March 2025)

Crop	Number of PAHs	Number of Trees/Plants
Perennial		
Sugarcane	15	15
Papaya	6	10
Avocado	1	2
Banana	2	63
Mango	8	15
Lemon	3	5
Guava	1	7

Further, indigenous trees of beneficial use and indigenous trees of economic value were enumerated (Table 19).

Table 19 Indigenous trees of beneficial use and indigenous trees of economic value enumerated during the census and asset survey (October 2024 - March 2025)

Tree	Number of PAHs	Number of Trees
Marula*	36	642
Natal Mahogany*	17	38
Vangueira*	6	18
Massala**	2	2
Chanfuta**	1	3
Chinei*	1	1
Ata*	2	2
Jabulueiro**	1	1
Leucaena***	1	3
Cacana****	2	2
Acacia*	1	1
Graviola*	1	3
Cidreira capim***	1	2
Moringa***	1	1

*Indigenous tree of beneficial use

**Indigenous tree of economic value

***Exotic

****Giant Hawaii (used for charcoal production)

These data have informed the RAP budget (Section 14).

7 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

Eligibility criteria and entitlements are described and discussed in Table 20. The primary focus is on economic displacement.

Table 20 Eligibility criteria and entitlements applicable to the Namaacha-Boane Transmission Line

Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
Economic resettlement		
Standing crops (annual)	All persons whose land is acquired for the Project (temporarily or permanently) ⁵⁸ and who, at the time of land acquisition, incur damages to or lose entirely the standing crop of annual plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation calculated at prevailing Government or market rates, whichever is higher, for each affected crop-type (calculated on Government-gazetted crop yields per hectare <i>pro rata</i> to the actual area of loss) • Provision of a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector⁵⁹
Standing crops (perennial)	All persons whose land is acquired for the Project (temporarily or permanently) ³² and who, at the time of land acquisition, incur damages to or lose entirely the standing crop of cultivated perennials (e.g. trees, vines, berries, bananas, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation calculated at prevailing Government or market rates, whichever is higher, for each affected tree crop-type (calculated at optimum age of production and optimum production) • One value per tree crop type will apply regardless of the age of the affected tree • Provision of a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector • For each cultivated tree damaged or lost, two replacement seedlings, propagules, etc⁶⁰ will be provided for cultivation by persons experiencing the loss

⁵⁸ This includes individuals using land without formal rights in the nature of a Government-issued DUAT as well as individuals using land for which a DUAT or concession is held by a third party, e.g. a mining concession, but where the land use has been allowed by the DUAT holder (either formally through agreement or informally through non-intervention by the DUAT holder). These individuals are nominally termed 'tenants' in this RAP.

⁵⁹ In all cases, tenants are excluded from receiving a disturbance allowance.

⁶⁰ Experience suggests that it may be difficult (or impossible) for the Project to source seedlings of all tree crops and indigenous trees as some are uncommon and not usually propagated in commercial nurseries. In cases where seedlings of particular species are unavailable, the affected person will be offered the opportunity to select alternate species as replacements for cultivation (most commonly, cashew seedlings are preferred).

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
Standing crops (indigenous trees of benefit)	All persons whose land is acquired for the Project (temporarily or permanently) ³² and who, at the time of land acquisition, incur damages to or lose entirely the benefits derived from harvesting indigenous trees and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation calculated at prevailing Government or market rates, whichever is higher, for each affected indigenous tree type • One value per indigenous tree type will apply regardless of the age of the affected tree • Provision of a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector • For each indigenous tree damaged or lost, two replacement tree seedlings³³ will be provided for cultivation by persons experiencing the loss
Loss of trees of economic importance	The Government designates certain indigenous trees as being of economic importance ⁶¹ . Unless within a formal forestry concession where the concessionaire is the affected party, the Government is the affected party to whom compensation is payable	Cash compensation calculated at Government published rates for the five classes ⁶² of trees of economic importance (based on a sample of trees within affected areas enumerated with Government representatives in attendance)
Loss of access to a land use right (temporary)	All persons ³² who lose access to a land use right temporarily (e.g. during construction, for purposes of establishing a construction servitude) thereby preventing them from gaining benefits from the land use right, but where access to the land use right is restored after the completion of Project activities/use	In addition to cash compensation for standing crops (annual, perennial and indigenous trees of benefit), additional cash compensation for each <u>growing season</u> ⁶³ that access to a land use right is not possible due to Project activities/use
Loss of access to a land use right (permanent)	All persons ⁶⁴ who lose access to a land use right permanently (e.g. tower bases, transmission line centre line (6 metre wide) and transmission line access roads) where land use rights cannot be restored	<p>In addition to cash compensation for standing crops (annual, perennial and indigenous trees of benefit):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since in all cases, permanent land use rights are lost over a small proportion of the PAH's land, and alternate/replacement land of similar size and quantity is unlikely to be found in the district, targeted livelihood

⁶¹ Decree No. 12/2020 of 6 June.

⁶² Precious, 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, and 4th Class.

⁶³ In cases where summer and winter crops are cultivated, as ascertained during the asset survey, this will require the payment of cash compensation twice each year. The value of compensation for each growing season will be equivalent to the original cash compensation for the damaged/lost standing crop as informed by the asset survey/census (October 2024 – March 2025).

⁶⁴ In the case of tenants, the replacement land will be attached to the individual to whom the land use right is attached, and not tenants. Therefore, while tenants will be compensated for lost standing crops, they will not receive replacement land. However, they will receive assistance in reaching agreement with the land use rights holder to continue their landlord/tenant relationship on the replacement land.

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
		restoration measures including agricultural intensification and financial literacy will be deployed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in livelihood restoration activities as relevant to an individual's farming practices
Loss of access to a land use right where the land is used for commercial agricultural/agro-industrial activities (temporary)	All persons and/or companies who hold a Government-issued DUAT in their favour and for purposes of commercial agricultural activities	
	Crop production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation calculated at prevailing Government or market rates, whichever is higher, for each affected crop-type (calculated on Government-gazetted crop yields per hectare <i>pro rata</i> to the actual area of loss) Cash compensation will be paid for each <u>growing season</u>⁵¹ that access to a land use right is not possible due to Project activities/use
	Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation calculated at prevailing Government or market rates, whichever is higher, for each affected animal type (e.g. poultry broilers and layers versus larger livestock units such as pigs and cattle farmed and fed under controlled conditions for meat or dairy products) for each day or production cycle lost due to the inability to undertake operations due to Project activities/use
	Livestock ranging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation related to the moving of livestock out of areas restricted by Project activities/use (as pertains to vehicular transport and/or the payment of wages for herders/shepherds) Cash compensation related to the moving of livestock back to areas previously grazed (and previously restricted by Project activities/use (as pertains to vehicular transport and/or the payment of wages for herders/shepherds) once Project activities have been completed
	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The payment of a disturbance allowance for lack of access⁶⁵ to areas for use of timber resources for the period that Project activities/use prevent access to these resources
	Other, e.g. charcoal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The payment of a disturbance allowance for lack of access⁵³ to areas for use of timber resources for the period

⁶⁵ Provided access to such land was planned as per the mandatory/regulated Forestry Management Plan.

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
		<p>that Project activities/use prevent access to these resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should charcoal furnaces be required to move, cash compensation for the payment of transport (to move out of an area and to return once Project activities have been completed)
<p>Loss of access to a land use right where the land is used for commercial agricultural/agro-industrial activities (permanent due to conversion to PPZ)</p>	<p>All persons and/or companies who hold a Government-issued DUAT in their favour and for purposes of commercial agricultural activities</p>	<p>Since in all cases permanent land use rights are lost over a small proportion of the PAH's land, and alternate/replacement land of similar size and quantity is unlikely to be found in the district, in-kind compensation will not be feasible</p> <p>The impact will be mitigated through a disturbance allowance the calculation of which is currently in the process of being benchmarked with local authorities</p> <p>A provisional amount has been allowed in the RAP Budget</p>
<p>Loss of access to a land use right where the land is used for mining</p>	<p>All persons and/or companies who hold a Government-issued concession in their favour for purposes of mining/mineral extraction</p>	<p>The Project will negotiate individually with the holders of mining concessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish an optimum alignment of the transmission line and associated PPZ through/over the mining concession To agree land use restrictions to be imposed on the concessionaire over the land affected by the transmission line and associated PPZ To agree Project operational requirements (e.g. for inspections and maintenance) and access control measures to be imposed by the concessionaire To agree financial compensation payable by the Project to the concessionaire for the conveyance of electricity through/over the mining concession <p>Agreements will be committed to writing in Memoranda of Understanding that will be legally binding on both parties</p>
<p>Graves, cemeteries, sacred sites/structures and places of worship</p>	<p>All next-of-kin or responsible persons related to affected graves, cemeteries, sacred sites/structures and places of worship</p>	<p>Where feasible, all graves and cemeteries will be respected to the extent that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They remain <i>in situ</i>

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are provided protection measures to prevent accidental intrusion and/or damage <p>Where not feasible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial will be undertaken in strict accordance with next-of-kin wishes⁶⁶ with all direct and ceremonial/blessing costs borne by the Project • Provision of a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector <p>Where feasible, all sacred sites and places of worship will be respected to the extent that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They remain <i>in situ</i> • They are provided protection measures to prevent accidental intrusion and damage <p>Where not feasible, alternate sites will be identified in close collaboration with the responsible party/ies</p> <p>If necessary, assistance, including all costs, in obtaining a DUAT for the alternate sites</p> <p>Cash compensation will be paid for sacred structures to enable their recreation at alternate sites as per the choice of the responsible party/ies. Added to this, there will be the provision of a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector</p> <p>For all graves, cemeteries, sacred sites/structures and places of worship that remain <i>in situ</i>, the Project will guarantee continued access to next-of-kin, worshippers, etc</p>
Physical resettlement		

⁶⁶ In the absence of next-of-kin, in accordance with Government protocols.

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
<p>Loss of primary residence (including partially completed primary residential structures)</p>	<p>All persons required to relocate from their primary residence to a new location⁶⁷</p>	<p>Where applicable, affected persons will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement residence (min. 70 m²) • Replacement outbuildings (kitchens, ablutions and garages) • Replacement granaries • Replacement livestock kraals • Replacement poultry coops • Replacement food gardens • Replacement fencing • Once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector • Moving assistance • Opportunity to salvage materials from current residence <p>All structures will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensated in-kind. • Constructed by the Project according to Government-approved designs <p>Moving assistance will be provided by a Project-appointed removals contractor and disturbance allowances will be monetary⁶⁸</p> <p>Material salvage will be the sole responsibility of the affected party</p> <p>Assistance, including all costs, in obtaining a DUAT for the replacement residential plot</p>

⁶⁷ Due to the improbability for the need for physical resettlement, and if any, limited to individual households, there will not be a formal resettlement host area. Rather, if physical resettlement is required, affected persons will be empowered to relocate to a new location of their choice (and consistent with Government policy, this will most likely be in an existing urban/sub-urban area to optimise the provision of household services (e.g. water and electricity supply) and access to social services (e.g. education and healthcare)).

⁶⁸ All monetary compensation will be via direct deposits into affected person’s bank accounts.

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
Residential foundations	All persons who have commenced construction of primary residences up to the casting of foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the value of construction completed • Assistance in identifying and obtaining land use rights for an alternate residential plot in an alternate area/suburb • Assistance, including all costs, in obtaining a DUAT for the replacement residential plot • A once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector
Vacant residential plots	All persons who have a residential land use right but where no primary residence has been constructed or works commenced to construct a primary residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in identifying and obtaining land use rights for an alternate residential plot in an alternate area/suburb • Assistance, including all costs, in obtaining a DUAT for the replacement residential plot • A once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector
All other residentially related infrastructure ⁶⁹	All persons who have a residential land use right on which residentially related infrastructure has been constructed in the absence of a primary residence, including foundations, fences, etc	<p>Either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of the infrastructure at an alternate location of the affected person's choice <p>Or:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the affected infrastructure <p>In each case, a once-off disturbance allowance equivalent to three times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector</p>
Economic and physical resettlement		
Special measures for vulnerable people	Individuals identified as being vulnerable, as verified by local leadership or formal Government classification (e.g. physically disabled) including immediate family members where the vulnerable person is the primary provider and carer for the family unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a monthly 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) for the period of disturbance up to the occupation of replacement housing or utilisation of replacement land

⁶⁹ Businesses/commercial enterprises and public/community infrastructure are not considered in this entitlement matrix because scoping and the census/asset survey have confirmed that there are none affected by the realigned transmission line (nor any likely to be affected by minor *in situ* realignments during final route planning and construction).

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Attribute	Eligibility	Entitlements provided by CEN (Proponent)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a food plot at the resettlement homestead to enable the continuation of food crop cultivation close to homes • Additional administrative and logistical support in all measures related to economic and physical resettlement production • Targeted attention for all livelihood restoration interventions
Livelihood restoration interventions	All persons whose ability to use a land right for agricultural production is interrupted/altered due to Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions concerning basic business administration and financial management • A suite of measures designed firstly, to restore cultivation (e.g. the provision of seeds) and secondly, to improve cultivation practices and yields of annual and perennial crops • Market advice and linkages to enhance the sale of produce • Measures designed to improve livestock husbandry and grazing practices <p>The livelihoods' restoration plan is outlined in Section 8 of the RAP⁷⁰</p>

⁷⁰ Where stakeholder preferences differ from what is offered in the livelihoods' restoration plan, the Project will attempt to address them via Socio-Economic Development Investment initiatives.

8 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION FRAMEWORK PLAN

Land acquisition resulting in economic displacement/resettlement, whether temporary or permanent, can result in the loss of income or livelihood (or the lowering of livelihood conditions/levels/status, etc), by preventing/restricting an individual's or household's access to his/her/their productive assets and/or place of employment or removing/altering social networks and access to social/public services. Cash and/or 'in kind' compensation packages for lost assets and lost income, whilst fundamental, are insufficient to ensure that no adverse medium/long term impacts on the livelihoods of those resettled occurs because of the Transmission Line Project and associated land acquisition.

Projects of this nature, therefore, require additional measures to ensure that the livelihoods of affected individuals and households do not decline and to the extent possible are improved via active interventions implemented by the project proponent as part of the resettlement process.

8.1 Purpose of the framework plan

The framework plan proposed in this RAP is premised on the principle that the compensation measures⁷¹ for the loss of assets and income, as described in Section 6, are a necessary measure to pay for damages. The framework plan is purposed to provide additional support measures to enable PAPs to re-establish their basis of livelihood activities and thereafter, to enhance the outcomes of their endeavours.

To achieve this, specific measures have been developed to assist PAPs to restore their livelihood activities and to enhance their outcomes. **These will be further elaborated and customised at the time that resettlement implementation commences.** Implementation of these measures will be flexible to enable adaption based on measurable outcomes to be responsive to potentially changing circumstances.

The livelihoods support measures have been determined and defined according to the critical issues and eligibility identified hereunder. These measures are based on PAP's priorities and given the objective of restoring PAP's livelihoods, these measures are framed within a reasonable estimate of time required to enable PAPs to restore their livelihood activities to at least pre-resettlement levels (particularly agricultural production levels and income earning capacities). The measures will be phased according to the Transmission Line Project's schedule, especially commencement of LRP activities⁷², and will be regularly monitored to enable responsive adaptations to potentially changing circumstances and/or outcomes (especially unexpected outcomes).

8.2 Eligibility

All PAPs will be eligible for livelihood restoration support measures; however, **the measures will be targeted so that those who most need support to restore their livelihood activities, will be afforded priority attention.** The primary considerations which will inform and guide the design and targeting of the livelihood restoration measures are:

- Individuals experiencing the greatest levels of impact.
- Whether economic displacement is temporary or permanent.
- Vulnerable individuals and/or households.
- The ability of affected parties to cater for their needs without additional support measures and/or limited additional support measures.

⁷¹ Including transitional support as defined in Section 7.

⁷² It is anticipated that support measures will continue beyond the construction of the T-Line.

The framework plan is divided into three groups of measures:

- Administrative Support.
- Financial Literacy Support.
- Livelihood restoration measures, predominantly focussed on agricultural production activities.

8.2.1 Administrative Support

The selection of the Administrative support measures is based mainly on whether economic displacement is temporary or permanent and includes:

- Assistance in obtaining Identification documents.
- Assistance in opening bank accounts.
- Assistance in formally registering new DUAT's for permanently displaced PAPs.
- Mechanisms to ensure that compensation is easily accessible to all those eligible, such as transport to banks.
- Targeted provision of 'food baskets' (*cesta basica*) to vulnerable PAPs should it be deemed necessary (based on the National Institute for Social Security's *cesta basica*).

It should be noted that PAPs are entitled to multiple measures for which they are eligible (Section 7).

8.2.2 Financial Literacy Support

The Project will implement measures to assist PAPs to cope with the effects associated with changes in their financial situation from economic resettlement arising from the Transmission line Project.

A training program will be administered to PAPs with the aim to empower individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed and effective financial decisions (especially concerning the receipt of monetary compensation and the management and wise use thereof). This program will cover following topics:

- **Understanding Financial Concepts.** Provide PAPs with a fundamental understanding of key financial concepts, including income, expenses, budgeting, saving, investing, debt, and credit.
- **Budgeting Skills.** Teach PAPs how to create and manage a budget, emphasising the importance of tracking income and expenses to achieve financial stability.
- **Saving and Emergency Funds.** Encourage the habit of saving and help PAPs to understand the importance of building an emergency fund for unexpected expenses.
- **Debt Management.** Educate individuals on different types of debt, the implications of high-interest debt, and strategies for effective debt management and reduction.
- **Credit Education.** Provide information on credit scores, how they are calculated, and the impact of credit on financial health. Teach responsible credit card use and the importance of maintaining a good credit history.
- **Basic Investment Knowledge.** Introduce participants to basic investment concepts, such as the difference between saving and investing, the power of compound interest, and the various investment options available.
- **Financial Goal Setting.** Help individuals set realistic and achievable financial goals, whether short-term (e.g. saving for school fees) or long-term (e.g. retirement planning).

- **Consumer Rights and Responsibilities.** Educate PAPs about their rights and responsibilities as consumers, including understanding contracts, avoiding scams, and making informed purchasing decisions.
- **Building Financial Confidence.** Foster financial confidence and empowerment, encouraging PAPs to take control of their financial well-being and make sound financial choices.
- **Evaluation Mechanism.** Establish mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of the financial literacy program and gather feedback for continuous improvement.

These objectives collectively contribute to improving the overall financial well-being of individuals and communities, promoting financial resilience and independence.

These measures have a short timeframe and commence immediately following the signing of the compensation agreements by the PAPs and before the payment of any monetary compensation.

8.2.3 Livelihoods Restoration Measures

In addition to the measures set out above, the Project will undertake additional livelihood restoration measures across three group types:

- Agricultural-based livelihood support.
- Business-based livelihood support.
- Employment and skills development support.

8.2.3.1 Agriculture-based Livelihoods Support

The Transmission Line Project will cause temporary economic resettlement whereby PAPs will be allowed to return to their agricultural machambas after the construction of the T-Line⁷³. Presently, it is foreseen that PAPs will be unable to cultivate their machambas for one production season (approximately 5-6 months).

This agricultural-base livelihood support is designed to facilitate PAP's improving their agricultural activities and outputs after the construction of the T-Line. These measures have a long-term timeframe (at least two agricultural seasons) and should commence at least two months prior to the PAP being allowed to return their machambas.

All PAHs/PAPs that will have their agricultural plot impacted will be eligible to participate in the agricultural-based livelihoods support.

A basic subsistence agricultural project typically focuses on providing affected farmers with the necessary skills, resources, and support to sustain their livelihoods through agriculture. The agricultural-based livelihood support will comprise the following activities:

- **Training Workshops.** Conduct workshops on basic farming techniques, including soil preparation, planting, and crop management. The training workshops must capacitate PAPs in sustainable agricultural practices that promote soil conservation and protect natural resources. PAPs also need to be educated on climate-resilient farming practices to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events.

⁷³ This is excepting the 6 m wide centre line servitudes, where land acquisition by the Project is permanent.

- **Seeds and Tools Distribution.** Provide PAPs with quality approved seeds suitable for the Namaacha and Boane Districts and tool packs containing at least a hoe, shovel, watering can and brush-cutting knife .
- **Land Preparation.** Assist in land preparation with mechanical machinery for ploughing, which will ensure optimal conditions for planting.
- **Water Management.** Implement water management activities, including the introduction of artisanal irrigation techniques suitable for the Namaacha and Boane Districts.
- **Farmers' Field Demonstration Plots.** Establish two (one in Namaacha and one in Boane) Farmers' Field Demonstration Plots where PAPs can learn through hands-on experience and share knowledge with each other.
- **Composting and Organic Farming.** Introduce to PAPs composting techniques and organic farming practices to enhance soil fertility without relying on inorganic inputs.
- **Market Linkages.** Facilitate linkages with local markets, cooperatives, or buyers to ensure PAPs have access to markets for their surplus produce.
- **Post-Harvest Management.** Provide training on post-harvest handling, storage, and processing to reduce losses and improve the quality of produce.
- **Community-Based Savings Groups (*Xitique*).** Facilitate the formation of community-based savings groups to encourage financial cooperation and resource pooling.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to assess the impact of the agricultural interventions and make necessary adjustments.

These activities aim to enhance the resilience and sustainability of subsistence agriculture, leading to improved food security and livelihoods of PAPs and their families. **Activities will be adapted to cater for the context and specific needs of PAPs.**

8.2.3.2 Business-based Livelihoods Support

The Transmission Line Project could cause the permanent resettlement of one informal guest house.

The business-based livelihood support is designed to facilitate PAPs restoring their business activities after they are compensated (before the construction of the T-Line). These measures have a mid-term timeframe (12 months) and should commence after the PAPs receive their compensation payments.

The PAP affected by economic displacement related to the operation of a guest house in Bairro 6, Boane, will be eligible to participate in the business-based livelihoods support.

A business livelihood support project typically focuses on providing affected parties with the necessary skills, resources, and support to sustain their livelihoods through business.

A basic subsistence business project is designed to empower individuals or communities with the skills and resources needed to establish and sustain small businesses for their livelihood. The business-based livelihood support will include the following:

- **Entrepreneurship Training.** Conduct basic entrepreneurship training to equip affected businesses with the knowledge and skills needed to start and manage a small business. The training must capacitate on basic business planning, including developing a business idea, setting goals, budgeting, and creating a simple business plan.
 - **Identifying Business Opportunities.** Facilitate sessions to help PAPs identify viable business opportunities based on their skills, local market demand, and available resources.
-

- **Market Research and Analysis.** Capacitate the PAPs in conducting basic market research to understand local demand, competition, and pricing for their chosen business.
- **Business Registration Assistance.** Provide support for the registration of small businesses, ensuring compliance with local regulations.
- **Access to Microfinance.** Facilitate access to microfinance or small loans to help PAPs start or expand their businesses.
- **Basic Bookkeeping Training.** Train PAPs in basic bookkeeping to maintain accurate financial records for their businesses.
- **Access to Market Platforms.** Explore and create avenues for PAPs to access wider markets, such as online platforms, by using social media or local market events.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Mentoring.** Establish a system for continuous monitoring of business activities and provide ongoing mentoring for a period of 12 months.

These activities aim to build sustainable and resilient businesses for the PAPs, fostering economic empowerment and improving overall livelihoods. **Activities will be adapted to cater for the context and specific needs of PAPs.**

8.2.3.3 Employment and Skills Development Support

There are 96 households that will be impacted with 576 family members. The census/asset survey also showed that 9% (52 individuals) of impacted households' members have completed Secondary schooling, suggesting they would meet the minimum requirements to take up positions during the construction of the T-Line.

The employment and skills development support measures are designed to facilitate PAPs employment during the construction of the T-Line and to have a skill which they can use after the Transmission Line Project is completed. These measures have a short timeframe (6 months) and should commence at least six months prior to the construction of the T-Line.

All PAPs who have completed Secondary schooling and who are at least 18 years old will be eligible to participate in the employment and skills development support project. The employment and skills development support project will comprise the following activities:

- **Skills Assessment.** The contractor will need to conduct assessments to identify existing skills, strengths, and areas for improvement among the affected household members.
- **Basic Skills Training.** Provide foundational training in essential skills such as communication, teamwork, problem-solving, and time management.
- **Technical and Vocational Training.** The contractor will need to prepare a training programme which will be based on the skills required during the construction of the T-Line.
- **Certification Programs.** The contractor must provide those employed with certificates that enhance their employability after the Transmission Line Project is completed.
- **Evaluation and Feedback Mechanism.** Implement a system for ongoing evaluation and feedback to assess the effectiveness of the skills development programs and the performance of those employed.

8.2.4 Specific Targeted Livelihoods Restoration for Vulnerable PAPs

Additional assistance will be provided to PAPs who are unable to cope with the rigours of resettlement and livelihood restoration due to their vulnerability. For the purposes of this project, vulnerability may be viewed in two contexts:

- Pre-existing vulnerability, e.g. age, illness, etc.
- Project-induced stresses, e.g. anxiety, stress, etc.

The purpose of additional support is to ensure as seamless as possible the resettlement and restoration of livelihood activities of vulnerable PAPs. Specific measures that will be considered include food baskets, transport assistance, assistance with the salvage of materials, assistance with the preparation of replacement machambas and the planting of the first crops, assistance to access social services to address vulnerabilities, etc. It is not envisaged that additional monetary compensation will be paid to vulnerable PAPs.

Given the purpose of additional support to vulnerable PAPs, it stands to reason that this support will continue for the duration of the resettlement and livelihood restoration processes.

8.3 Means of Delivery

8.3.1 Structure

The Project will oversee the procurement of a single or multiple implementing agencies to execute the livelihoods restoration measures in accordance with this RAP until the completion audit is concluded (Section 11.3). The Project will remain responsible for ensuring adherence to the RAP and full restoration of PAPs' livelihoods and, as such, will ensure that any remedial steps or actions that are necessary, will be undertaken.

The capacity, experience and institutional track record of implementing agencies will be assessed by CEN on behalf of EDM during procurement. The institution(s) selected to implement and manage the restoration measures shall be experienced, possess sound knowledge of the local context, ascribe and adhere to a rights-based approach, and possess the necessary capacity for delivery.

8.3.2 Approach

CEN will prepare detailed scopes of work for the different components that comprise the LRP. These will be tendered competitively, with approaches to delivery becoming known from prospective implementing agencies technical proposals.

CEN will retain overall project management control and responsibility for the rollout of the LRP and the quality of deliverables by implementing agencies.

Table 21 presents a summary of the proposed livelihood restoration interventions. **Importantly, given this is a livelihoods restoration framework plan, actual interventions will be finalised only at the time that resettlement commences and will be tailored to the direct needs of individual PAHs and PAPs.**

Table 21 Summary of Livelihood Restoration Interventions

Livelihood Restoration Measures		Recipients	Responsibility*	Time and Duration	Indicators
Financial Literacy Support		All 96 PAHs	Implementing Agency	After the signing of the compensation agreements and before compensation payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs who participated in the financial literacy support intervention • Number of PAPs who deposited their compensation in a bank (compared to the number of PAPs who spent their compensation) • Number of PAPs who used their compensation as an investment to initiate new business activities
Livelihood restoration measures	Agriculture Based Livelihood Support	77 PAHs with impacted machambas	Implementing Agency	Begins two months prior to hand back of land (machamba) to PAP and for two growing seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yield • Number of farmers using new agricultural techniques • Financial income through surplus crop sales • Number of farmers using organic vs. inorganic agricultural inputs • Farmer household food security
	Business Based Livelihood Support	One guest house impacted	Implementing Agency	12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected person enabled to reopen for business • Financial income • Business formally registered • Business using basic marketing techniques • Businesses using basic bookkeeping
	Employment and Skills Development Support	47 affected household members over 18 years old and completed Secondary school	Contractors (T-Line, access roads, etc)	Three months prior to the commencement of construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with members employed by contractors • Profile of employment opportunities gained
	Additional support to vulnerable PAPs	Case-by-case	Implementing Agency	During implementation of the RAP and LRP	To be determined case-by-case

*Overall responsibility remains vested with CEN/EDM

9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

9.1 Stakeholder Engagement Framework

This section outlines the Transmission Line Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) which aims to provide an overarching and coherent approach through which stakeholder engagement will be based to facilitate the development and implementation of meaningful and productive stakeholder/project relationships based on trust and mutual respect. The SEF's specific objectives are to:

- Define an approach to communication and consultation for the Transmission Line Project.
- Identify and assess Project stakeholder groups, potential initiatives, activities and monitoring and evaluation.
- Capture the important contributions, suggestions and concerns from all relevant stakeholders in collective and individual meetings, enabling alignment between the Transmission Line Project's objectives and activities, and the management of stakeholders' expectations.
- Ensure stakeholder engagement adheres to national legislative requirements and international safeguards.

Stakeholder engagement entails ensuring that ideas and concerns of stakeholders relevant to a project are understood and incorporated into decision-making.

9.1.1 Objectives and Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a **process** of interaction between:

- Individuals and/or groups who hold the potential to influence or affect a project in either a negative or a positive way.
- Individuals and/or groups who are impacted/affected, either directly or indirectly by a project.

The overall objectives of stakeholder engagement are to:

- Improve project efficiency and reduce costs – where the specific objectives are to improve the Transmission Line Project's potential for success, which includes accounting for environmental and social matters, reducing opposition to the Transmission Line Project and avoiding potential conflict, generating added value (knowhow/experience) from the local community/context and improving the company's reputation.
- Contribute to local and community socio-economic development – where the specific objectives are to contribute toward local socio-economic and environmental developmental objectives, which in turn, as a spinoff, enhance prospects of project longevity and sustainability.

These objectives are met by ensuring an approach which enables mutual learning and influence, and as such, assumes that:

- The above-mentioned individuals and/or groups (stakeholders) are provided a vehicle to influence, contribute and/or change aspects/elements of the Transmission Line Project.
- The Transmission Line Project proponent has a vehicle to inform and influence the above-mentioned individuals and/or groups (stakeholders).

9.1.2 Core Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

In accordance with the above concept and objectives of stakeholder engagement, the following core principles have been applied to all stakeholder activities:

- **Consultation and effective and meaningful participation** – this is two-way communication, i.e. dialogue, including learning, as opposed to engagement by simply providing stakeholders with information.
- **Inclusion** – requiring non-discrimination, accessibility and awareness/sensitivity to local contexts, vulnerability and marginalisation as well as appreciating/utilising local knowledge and experience.
- **Transparency** – as an essential component to building and maintaining public dialogue and trust, procedures and processes should be fair, consist of timeous disclosure of all relevant information on decision-making processes and includes regular feedback to stakeholders.
- **Accountability** – recognising rights and entitlements, this includes defining responsibilities, schedules, enabling redress, monitoring procedures and providing feedback on how/why contributions were or were not integrated/included in project activities.

9.1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

For the Transmission Line Project, several meetings were held to discuss specific topics and detail the requirements for the next steps in the rollout of the Project. This ensured that all relevant stakeholders were involved and duly notified of Project activities and were able to advise on appropriate practice according to the local context, including managing expectations of stakeholders. Table 22 details the stakeholder engagement meetings held throughout the development of the WEF, the original T-Line and the realigned T-Line⁷⁴. It provides information on the dates, locations, stakeholders and participants, and the key issues raised. These key issues are summarised in the section that follows (Section 9.1.4).

⁷⁴ To ensure consistency across the different project components especially as related to resettlement and livelihoods restoration where principles, eligibility criteria, entitlements, etc must be consistent and applicable in equal measure to all PAPs.

Table 22 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings related to the Wind Energy Facility, Original T-Line and Realigned T-Line

No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
1	T-Line Realignment	01/10/2024	Baca-Baca 1 Community Circle	<p>Resettlement Focus Group Meeting with leaders and community representatives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Inform everyone that ACER will be surveying the area from end October 2024 to identify affected assets and to compile a detailed census of these assets • Introduce ACER team members 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	3 (M)	Nil
	<p>Key Issues Nil</p>						
2	T-Line Realignment	01/10/2024	Baca-Baca 1 Community Circle	<p>Focus Group Meeting: New Economic PAPs, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change to previously affected PAPs • Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	8 (M) 3 (F)	Nil
	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation during construction when access to machambas will be restricted 						
3	T-Line Realignment	01/10/2024	Baca-Baca 2 Community Circle	Focus Group Meeting leaders and community representatives to:	Central Eléctrica Da	7 (M) 1 (F)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change to the community representatives Inform everyone that ACER will be surveying the area from end October 2024 to identify affected assets and to compile a detailed census of these assets Introduce ACER team members 	Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)		
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High voltage power lines near peoples' homes (effects of electromagnetic fields) Building restrictions due to the transmission line 							
4	T-Line Realignment	01/10/2024	Baca-Baca 2 Community Circle	Focus group meeting for Physical Resettlement PAPs No Longer Affected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change to the previously affected PAPs Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6 (M) 2 (F)	Nil
Key Issues Nil							
5	T-Line Realignment	01/10/2024	Baca-Baca 2 Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with New Economic PAPs to:	Central Eléctrica da	9 (M) 3 (F)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change Discuss construction job opportunities 	Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)		
Key Issues Nil							
6	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Bairro 1 Community Circle	Bairro 1 Focus Group Discussions with leaders and community representatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change Inform everyone that ACER will be surveying the area from end October 2024 to identify affected assets and to compile a detailed census of these assets Introduce ACER team members 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use of existing machambas post construction is important and appreciated 							
7	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Bairro 1 Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with Old Economic PAPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss construction job opportunities 			
Key Issues Nil							
8	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Bairro 1 Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with New Economic PAPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact route location must be made available to PAPs to enable them to understand potential effects of land loss from their machambas 							
9	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Gumbe Community Circle	Gumbe Focus Group Discussion with community leaders and representatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change to the community representatives Inform everyone that ACER will be surveying the area from end October 2024 to identify affected assets and to compile a detailed census of these assets Introduce ACER team members 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	3 (M)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of elephants in the area traversed by the realigned transmission line Staff safety concerns while undertaking survey work 							

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
10	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Gumbe Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with PAP no longer affected by physical resettlement to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	3 (M) 1 (F)	Nil
	Key Issues Nil						
11	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Gumbe Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with Economic Resettlement PAPs No Longer Affected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	5 (M) 3 (F)	Nil
	Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality roads (local) and opportunities for improvement as part of the proposed project 						
12	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Kalula Community Circle	Focus Group Discussion with the leaders and community representatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	13 (M)	Nil
	Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to electricity in the area for use by local inhabitants 						

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
13	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Mabanja Community Circle	<p>Focus Group Discussion with leaders and community representatives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Inform everyone that ACER will be surveying the area from end October 2024 to identify affected assets and to compile a detailed census of these assets • Introduce ACER team members 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	4 (M) 3 (F)	Nil
	Key Issues Nil						
14	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Mabanja Community Circle	<p>Focus Group Discussion with the Old Economic PAPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the proposed transmission line route change • Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	10 (M) 27 (F)	Nil
	Key Issues Nil						
15	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Madevo Community Circle	<p>Focus Group Discussion with leaders and community representatives to:</p>	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	5 (M) 9 (F)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change 			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of elephants in the area traversed by the realigned transmission line Staff safety concerns while undertaking survey work 							
16	T-Line Realignment	30/09/2024	Milwakene Community Circle	Focus Group Discussions with leaders and community representatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the proposed transmission line route change Discuss construction job opportunities 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	7 (M) 18 (F)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project benefits (e.g. job creation) Electricity supply to local residents (especially important given that this is an electricity generation project) 							
17	Transmission Line	23/04/2024	Auditorium of the Boane Agrarian Institute	Public Consultation Meeting to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the 66 kV Transmission Line Project from the Namaacha Wind Farm to the Boane Sub-station Collect main concerns and suggestions regarding the project 	Consultec	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DINAB) Provincial Environment Service (SPA) Provincial Service of Justice and Labour Municipal Council of Vila de Boane District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) District Service of Education, Youth, and Technology (SDEJT) Advisory Council of the District of Boane Secretary of Neighbourhood 1 Secretary of Neighbourhood 6 Heads of Blocks of Neighbourhood 1 Members of Neighbourhoods 1, Guegueg/Neighbourhood 4 and Neighbourhood 6

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals receiving compensation on behalf of a PAP • An advisory board was encouraged to establish communication channels to prevent fraud-related compensation • Bank accounts were proposed for PAPs as opposed to hand-delivered cash compensation • Farmers affected by cable installation are allowed to continue cultivation, but trees cannot exceed 4 m in height • The compensation should and must match the incurred loss • Resettlement houses to be the same for all community members • Conduct vulnerability assessments and conduct surveys to identify active supporters • Impact of erosion and underground electric currents • A proposal to assess housing conditions for resettlement to prevent flooding and ensure proper drainage was raised • Caution to prevent grave destruction during construction (reach out directly to the affected parties instead of using intermediaries). • Community members urged for a team of affected individuals and a representative of civil society to monitor project progress and the compensation process 						
18	Transmission Line	22/04/2023	Auditorium of the Namaacha Teacher Training Institute	<p>Public Consultation Meeting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the 66 kV Transmission Line Project from the Namaacha Wind Farm to the Boane Sub-station • Collect comments, concerns and suggestions regarding the project 	Consultec	96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DNDT) • Provincial Environment Service (SPA) • Government of the District of Namaacha • Municipal Council of Vila da Namaacha (CMVN) • District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) • District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) • District Service of Education, Youth, and Technology (SDEJT) • Head of the Town of Impaputo • Head of the Kala-Kala Locality • Head of the Locality of Mafuiane • Head of the Secretariat of Mafuiane • Secretary of the Gumbe Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Macuácuá Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Ndonguene Neighbourhood • Head of the 60 houses of Baca-Baca 2 • Head of the 60 houses of Livevene • Head of the 60 houses of Livevene • Chief of the 10 houses of Macuácuá
	<p>Key Issues</p> <p>A question was raised whether the resettlement houses will have electricity installed. It was clarified that the project is for a Power Transmission Line, transporting energy from Namaacha Power Station to Boane Sub-station, and eventually distributed into houses (the latter being rolled out according to Government's implementation plan)</p>						

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66 kV Power Evacuation Line from Namaacha Wind Power Project to Boane Sub-station

No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
19	Wind Farm	22/04/2024	Auditorium of the Teacher Training Institute	<p>Public Consultation Meeting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the objectives of the project and the deadline for the physical and socio-economic survey Explain the legal framework of the project Illustrate the project footprint using maps Consult about the resettlement and compensation of affected households 	Consultec	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DINAB) Provincial Environment Service (SPA) District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) District Service of Education, Youth, and Technology (SDEJT) Head of the Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters Head of the Kala-Kala Locality Head of the Locality of Mafuiane Head of the Secretariat of Mafuiane Chief of Cocomela Secretary of the Livevene Neighbourhood Secretary of the Mugudo Neighbourhood Secretary of the Macuácuca Neighbourhood Secretary of the Ndonguene Neighbourhood Secretary and Head of the 60 houses of Livevene Chief of the Lands of Macuácuca
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manner in which grievances/complaints will be addressed The stopping of house building after the cut-off date (end of the census survey) The future of farming and cultivation while PAPs awaited land parcelling for resettlement What benefits will Namaacha Sede District derive from the project? What are the priority areas for the expansion of the Transmission Line and what will be the advantages that this brings to the district? What is the difference between the new Transmission Line and the existing one? Concerns were raised about the noise of the wind turbines on cattle grazing 							
20	Wind Farm	05/02/2024	Namaacha	<p>Resettlement Workshop with Local Government, local leadership and representatives of affected communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present similar wind farm projects from 	Consultec and Globeleq	Not specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) of Namaacha District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) of Namaacha Secretary of the neighbourhood of the Community of Ndonguene Secretary of the neighbourhood of the community of Macuacua Head of Kala-Kala

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				Jeffrey's Bay Wind Farm in South Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss components of the project • Discuss characteristics of the host areas where resettlement will take place 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Land and Environment - Department of Resettlement • Provincial Environment Service (SPA)
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A question was raised whether the energy generated from the Wind Fram would benefit the resettled people • Clarification was sought on whether the resettlement areas represented the establishment of a new community • The possibility of a transport terminal in the resettled area, taking into account the impact of distance (especially for scholars who attend school daily) • Further investigation of impacts on host communities • Given that PAPs will no longer be able to enter the DUAT area once they relocate to the resettlement areas, there is a need to review tree compensation (in terms of the law, which mandates compensation for both fruit trees and natural fruits and compensating all fruit trees as the best course of action. Therefore, the necessary compensation should be implemented to avoid conflicts and to maintain the right to consume fruit from the trees for PAPs) 							
21	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	Focus Group Discussion to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected • Collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	21 (W)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of cultivation materials, tractors, raw materials, and training to enhance agricultural production • The provision of basic food baskets, transportation support, and the construction of a school, which would enable children to live with their parents in Namaacha and attend school locally 							
22	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	Focus Group Discussion to:	Consultec	3 (W)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected Collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial compensation for the loss of agricultural income during the resettlement period Support measures for livelihood restoration such as cultivation materials, land preparation, harvesting tractors, raw material support, and specialised agricultural production training 							
23	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Livvene	Focus Group Discussion to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected Collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	18 (M)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support measures for the restoration of livelihoods, such as barns, water tanks, fertilizer and seed support, and specialised monitoring of agricultural production and new techniques 							
24	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Mugudo	Focus Group Discussion to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected 	Consultec	3 (M)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation for the agricultural income loss during the resettlement period (with one PAP being the land-use right holder of vacant land) 							
25	Wind Farm	07/02/2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	Focus Group Discussion to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected Collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	3 (W)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support measures for livelihood restoration, including building support houses, receiving cash compensation, providing veterinary support, and providing technical training 							
26	Wind Farm	07/02/2024	Namaacha – Mugudo, and Livevene	Focus Group Discussion to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation including clarification of the resettlement plans for those who are affected To collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	4 (M)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference for animal shelters in support of livestock 							
27	Wind Farm	07/08/2024	Not specified	Meeting between CEN and Mr. [REDACTED] to:	Central Eléctrica da	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that most of [REDACTED] land is outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT) Explain that as the landowner does not have his primary home in the DUAT or the Noise Buffer Zone, the need for relocation does not apply to him 	Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)		
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [REDACTED] requested an informal demarcation of the DUAT boundary line to visualise the impacts on his land and livelihood. CEN responded with plans to demarcate the DUAT boundary, enumerate, measure, and plot [REDACTED] land and assets, and reconvene the discussion on mitigation choices 							
28	Wind Farm	07/08/2024	Not specified	<p>Meeting between CEN and [REDACTED] to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that most of [REDACTED] land was outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT) Explain that as the landowner does not have his primary home in the DUAT or the 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				Noise Buffer Zone, the need for relocation does not apply to him			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ██████████ land is outside the CEN project DUAT but lies within the Noise Buffer Zone. ██████████ agreed to remain on his land and mitigate noise impacts on pre-existing worker housing. CEN plans to enumerate, measure, and plot worker housing and sleeping structures on ██████████ land in August 2024. In conclusion, the project proposes making existing structures resilient to sound impacts using Mozambican residential building standards 							
29	Wind Farm	07/08/2024	Not specified	Meeting between CEN and ██████████ to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that the entirety of ██████████ land is outside the CEN project DUAT ██████████ land lies within the Noise Buffer Zone, which has been calculated as the zone within which at some points, at some times, the sound level may exceed 35 dB(A) No resettlement will be applicable; however, noise buffer measures will apply 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ██████████ expressed concerns about lost time and wasted materials due to confusing communication from the project He expressed interest in his company benefiting from procurement opportunities from the project The project will undertake activities in August 2024, including enumerating, measuring, and plotting worker housing and sleeping structures on ██████████ land 							
30	Wind Farm	16/08/2024	Not specified	Meeting between CEN and ██████████ to:	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that one part of [REDACTED] land is within the CEN project's DUAT (and the other outside) Most of [REDACTED] land lies within the Noise Buffer Zone, which has been calculated as the zone within which, at some points, at some times, the sound level can exceed 35 dB(A) Discuss compensation 			
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Noise Buffer Zone encompasses a significant portion of [REDACTED] land The project offered [REDACTED] either cash compensation or in-kind compensation in a resettlement area. If she wants to remain on site outside the DUAT, the project proposed making existing structures resistant to sound impacts using Mozambican residential building standards. [REDACTED] expressed that she would not want to leave her land 							
31	Wind Farm	07/08/2024	Not specified	<p>Meeting between CEN and [REDACTED] to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that most of [REDACTED] land is outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT) As the landowner does not have his primary home in the DUAT or 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				the Noise Buffer Zone, the need for relocation does not apply to him			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED] confirmed that he wanted to remain on his land and not be relocated • [REDACTED] expressed his desire to receive compensation in cash for the piece of his land that lies within the Project DUAT • The mitigation of potential noise impacts on pre-existing worker housing will be done by reinforcing the buildings where they stand • [REDACTED] requested the project's support in addressing climate change impacts in the area, particularly on water resources 							
32	Wind Farm	06/08/2024	Not specified	Meeting between CEN and [REDACTED] to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a summary of the project and explain that most of [REDACTED] land is outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT) • As the landowner does not have her primary home in the DUAT or the Noise Buffer Zone, the need for relocation does not apply to her • Compensation was discussed 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED] requested an informal demarcation of the DUAT boundary to visualise its impacts on her land and livelihood. In response, CEN plans to demarcate the DUAT boundary, enumerate, measure, and plot [REDACTED] land and assets, and reconvene to discuss mitigation choices 							
33	Wind Farm	06/08/2024	Not specified	Meeting between CEN and [REDACTED] to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a summary of the project and explain 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<p>that most of [REDACTED] land is outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landowner does not have his primary home in the DUAT or the Noise Buffer Zone; therefore, the need for relocation does not apply to him Compensation was discussed 			
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [REDACTED] agreed to remain on his land, receive compensation, and mitigate noise impacts on worker housing. Research by CEN representatives has found no evidence of impacts from noise on animal health 							
34	Wind Farm	16/08/2024	Not specified	<p>Meeting between CEN and [REDACTED] to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a summary of the project and explain that most of [REDACTED] land is outside the CEN project DUAT (and there will be no land acquisition outside the project DUAT) The landowner does not have his primary home in the DUAT or the Noise Buffer Zone; therefore, the need for 	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	6	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				relocation does not apply to him <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation was discussed 			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED] does not have his primary residence in the DUAT or Noise Buffer Zone. He was offered cash compensation or in-kind compensation in a resettlement area. If he wants to remain on his land outside the DUAT, the project proposes building a new grazing support house and other structures resistant to sound impacts 							
35	Wind Farm	20/09/2023	Livevene Community Headquarters	Public Meeting about the Namaacha Wind Farm Project to discuss the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project, location, project components, and activities • Duration of the project operation • Project-related employment opportunities during construction and operations • Data collection process that will be carried out. 	Consultec	Not specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Secretary of Namaacha District • District Government Technician • Head of the Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters • Head of the Town of Kala-Kala • Secretary of the Neighbourhood of Livevene • Secretaries of the Neighbourhood of Mugudo • Secretary and Head of the 60 houses • National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DNDT) • Provincial Service of the Environment (SPA) • District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) • District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE)
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED], the Head of the PA at Namaacha Headquarters, urged PAPs to select resettlement areas with favourable housing opportunities • [REDACTED], Head of the 60 Houses, expressed long-awaited approval for a project in their area. Despite initial resistance, they are satisfied with the infrastructure survey and tree compensation, and wish for future homes closer to their location • [REDACTED], community member, appreciates the project and believes it will improve access roads. He also urged honesty when registering community assets • [REDACTED], a member of the community, expressed concern about continued farming on their machambas 							
36	Wind Farm	04/12/2023	Livevene Community Headquarters	Second Public Consultation Meeting in Livevene, Namaacha to:	Consultec	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Ministry of Land and Environment – National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DNDT) • Representative of the Provincial Environmental Service (SPA)

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present a project overview (location and size) • Determine, with the community, different ways of compensating for the loss of property • Discuss the potential impacts of the proposed project • Discuss the asset survey results 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of the Namaacha District Government • Representative of the Honourable District Administrator – Director of SDPI • Representatives of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) • Representatives of the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) • Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters • Head of the Town of Kala-Kala • Secretary of the Livevene Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Mugudo Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Macuácuá Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Ndonguene Neighbourhood • Secretary and Head of the 60 houses of Livevene
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water shortages in the host area, where seedlings for tree planting are located, are of concern • Equal compensation for trees irrespective of their age and size • Lack of community participation in the selection of resettlement host areas. For example, community members from Mugudo village were not involved in selecting host areas (a result is that the proposed host area is remote and lacks water and schools). • The Noise Buffer Zone is causing concern as people have planted tree crops in this area. (People are concerned about the future of these tree investments and the dangers posed by bush fires) • Incomplete coverage of the asset survey • The need to compensate for affected trees (cultivated and indigenous trees of beneficial use) and for compensation of these assets to be undertaken strictly according to Mozambican law • Negative effects on livestock (miscarriages (presumably EMF-related) and deforestation (related to animal nutrition) • Deforestation is of concern and requires the replacement of trees • In Mugudo there is a need for alternatives to replacement houses built from bricks. Houses should be valued in cash and constructed from alternate materials to an equivalent value • Potential benefits arising from the proposed project require further investigation 							
37	Wind Farm	11/09/2023	Namaacha SDPI	<p>Meeting with community leadership and government representatives to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Meetings with the communities 	Consultec	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Ministry of Land and Environment • Director of SDPI Namaacha • Head of the Department of Spatial Planning • Head of the Locality • Local structure (Regulus)

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm the location of social infrastructure for PAPs after resettlement 			
Key Issues Nil							
38	Wind Farm	02/02/2024	SDPI, Namaacha	Activities Alignment Meeting with Government Representatives for Focus Group Discussions about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workshop on the resettlement process to create alignment concerning information that should be disseminated within communities Focus Group Meetings that will be held in the following week Feedback on activities undertaken in December 2023 	Consultec	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief of Kala-Kala MTA/DNDT Technician, Resettlement Department Director: SDPI Namaacha Technician SPA Representative
Key Issues Nil							
39	Wind Farm	06/02/ 2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected To collect preferences of those affected 	Consultec	21 (W)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				concerning methods of compensation			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T2+1 and T3 model houses are preferred by PAPs • PAPs with annexes/outbuildings preferred cash compensation, alternatively, a replacement structure • Vulnerable people (elderly women, chronic disease patients, widows, and disabled children) require support in terms of cultivating their fields, employment to pay for school fees and transport assistance to markets and hospitals. The project proposes to assist where it can via its Socio-Economic Development Investment initiatives • Livelihood restoration needs were identified as the provision of cultivation materials, tractors, raw materials, and agricultural production expertise. • Other needs were identified as basic food baskets, transport, and a school (enabling children to live with their parents at home yet still attend school daily) 							
40	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected • To collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	3 (W)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for cash compensation for agricultural income loss • Livelihood restoration needs were identified as the provision of cultivation materials, land preparation, harvesting tractors, raw material support, and specialised agricultural training 							
41	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Livevene	RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected • To collect preferences of those affected 	Consultec	18 (M)	Nil

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				concerning methods of compensation			
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for cash compensation for agricultural income loss • T2+1 T3 model houses are preferred by PAPs • Livelihood restoration needs were identified as barns, water tanks, fertilizer and seed support, and specialised monitoring of agricultural production and new techniques • For vulnerable people, such as the elderly without support, there is a need for basic food baskets, the opportunity to cultivate near their homes, and the employment of a multipurpose health worker to attend to the health needs of vulnerable people 							
42	Wind Farm	06/02/2024	Namaacha – Mugudo	RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected • To collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	3 (M)	Nil
Key Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for cash compensation for agricultural income loss 							

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
43	Wind Farm	07/02/2024	Namaacha – Macuácuá	<p>RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected • To collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	3 (W)	Nil
	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration measures to include cattle drinking troughs, grazing support houses, grazing areas as well as veterinary support for assistance with animal illnesses, technical training in animal husbandry and shepherds • Preference for cash compensation for grazing support houses and annexes/outbuildings 						
44	Wind Farm	07/02/2024	Namaacha – Mugudo and Livevene	<p>RAP for the Namaacha Power Plant - Focus Group Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain legislation, including clarification of resettlement plans for those affected • To collect preferences of those affected concerning methods of compensation 	Consultec	4 (M)	Nil
	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for cash compensation for livestock support structures • Resettlement assistance is required for the relocation of cattle during construction, including standby veterinary support • Livelihood support is required in the form of livestock watering dams (on the assumption that post construction, livestock will return to the area to graze) 						
45	Wind Farm	03/01/2024	Community of Macuacuá	Approval Meeting of RAP Host Areas to:	Consultec	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Ministry of Land and Environment – National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA/DNDT)

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the characteristics of host areas as selected by community members • Present a map of the host areas, with the delineation of areas where houses will be built, grazing lands, and water sources 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) • Representatives of the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) • Head of the Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters • Head of the Kala-Kala Locality • Regulated of Namaacha • Secretary of the Mugudo Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Macuácuá Neighbourhood • Secretary of the Ndonguene Neighbourhood • Secretary and Head of the 60 houses of Livevene
<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed area for Mugudo's relocation is flat and suitable for housing, but unsuitable for agriculture due to an abundance of stones and long travelling distance from the host area • Water sources are important (and not readily identifiable from the material presented during the meeting) • Current plans suggest the separation of human residences from livestock shelters and grazing. This is not preferred as PAPs wish to exercise personal management/control over their livestock • Uncertainties concerning compensation (for PAPs in Livevene and the relocation of cattle from an impacted grazing support house to the relocation area) 							

9.1.4 Key issues arising from stakeholder meetings

The meetings described in Table 22 gave rise to a set of common issues/issue-themes across the three project components. These issue-themes are described hereunder, with the applicable project component indicated⁷⁵.

- Resettlement planning.
 - Resettlement planning must involve PAPs and host communities (WEF).
 - Asset surveys must be undertaken honestly and must cover all potentially affected assets of each PAP (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - The status of host areas needs to be clarified (standalone new communities versus integrated with existing communities) (WEF).
 - Host area selection and planning must take note of water sources and their sustainability in terms of supporting new residential developments (WEF).
 - Potential impacts within host communities need investigation and assessment (WEF).
 - One or more host communities is distant from current social services, e.g. education and healthcare, suggesting that transport assistance may be required by PAPs into the long-term (WEF).
 - Host area planning must make provision for livestock housing at residential sites (to enable owners to better manage/control and protect their livestock) and must make provision for food gardens at homesteads (especially to enable vulnerable people to continue cultivating food crops, e.g. vegetables, close to their homes) (WEF).
- Compensation procedure.
 - The cut-off date is understood to be the date on which the asset survey (census) is completed (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Establish an advisory body, inclusive of community representatives, to prevent fraudulent claims or the payment of cash compensation (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - The procedure should provide a mechanism whereby third parties can receive and sign for cash compensation on behalf of a PAP (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - The payment of cash compensation via a PAP's bank account is preferable to the handing out of cash in-field (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - There is a need to monitor the compensation process which should involve community representatives and members of civil society (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - The procedure must contain a Grievance Redress Mechanism through which compensation complaints can be channelled (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
- Compensation.
 - Must reflect the losses incurred by PAPs (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Must include the provision of 'basic food baskets' as transitional support between disturbance and livelihood restoration (especially for vulnerable PAPs) (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - For the loss of use of land and ability to undertake agricultural activities resulting in a loss of income, cash compensation and the provision of food baskets must apply (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - T2+1 and T3 model houses preferred for replacement residences in host areas (albeit it has been mooted that all replacement houses should be identical, alternatively, it has been suggested that the choice of building material should be made by each PAP) (WEF).
 - Mixed preferences for cash or in-kind compensation for outbuildings/annexes and livestock shelters (WEF but potentially the T-Line Realignment).

⁷⁵ Excepting the Original T-Line alignment which is no longer being considered.

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- Cash compensation for trees (cultivated and indigenous trees of beneficial use) (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
- Tree compensation should be standard for each tree type regardless of the age or size of a tree (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
- Host areas must be investigated for suitability for residential housing (paying attention to potential flood risks and the necessary installation of drainage and erosion protection measures) (in general, addressing climate change eventualities within all aspects of the project's designs) (WEF).
- Livelihood restoration requirements.
 - Agricultural support for crop production: the provision of barns, water tanks, cultivation materials, land preparation, fertilizers, seeds, tractors, raw materials, and training, including the introduction of new techniques (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Agricultural support for animal husbandry: the provision of animal shelters, cattle drinking troughs, veterinary services (particularly during the relocation of cattle).and, where necessary, shepherds for overseeing livestock grazing further afield from homesteads than is the current practice (WEF).
- Other.
 - Consistent communication to PAPs to avoid conflicting 'messages' that create confusion and hinder decision-making by locals (especially PAPs) (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Employment opportunities for local people (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Procurement opportunities for local businesses (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - Earliest possible notification to PAPs of the final T-Line alignment to enable them to assess impacts on their land and assets (T-Line Realignment).
 - Building restrictions within the Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) (T-Line Realignment).
 - Continued use of land within the PPZ post construction (albeit excluding the cultivation of trees exceeding 4-metres in height) (T-Line Realignment).
 - Negative effects arising from Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs) (effects on humans and animals (livestock)) (T-Line Realignment).
 - Negative effects arising from noise⁷⁶ from the wind turbines (primarily effects on animals (livestock)) (T-Line Realignment).
 - Safety concerns along sections of the T-Line due to the presence of dangerous wildlife (e.g. elephants) (T-Line Realignment).
 - Electricity distribution to resettled and neighbouring local communities (which could serve as a development opportunity arising from the proposed project) (WEF).
 - Upgraded and improved quality of local roads serving the project (which could serve as a development opportunity arising from the proposed project) (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - The provision of social services (e.g. schools and health-care workers) are seen as necessities to improve the quality of life of PAPs affected by physical resettlement (WEF).
 - Care to avoid, protect or otherwise mitigate impacts to graves (WEF and T-Line Realignment).
 - There is a need to investigate local project benefits (in addition to employment) and to communicate these to locally affected communities (WEF and T-Line Realignment).

Importantly, insofar as related to the realigned T-Line, it is believed that each issue, as relevant, is accounted and addressed positively in this RAP.

⁷⁶ CEN research has not found any evidence of noise impacts on animals (other than potentially frightening them away from the wind turbines).

9.2 Public Participation Process and Disclosure

Whilst stakeholder engagement has been a continuous process, it was grouped into four formal stages, as well as several rounds of semi-formal, structured engagements with PAPs and community leaders. Two formal rounds were carried out during the preparation and finalisation of the RPF, and two formal rounds were carried out during the development and finalisation of the RPRIAP. PAPs have had multiple rounds of information sharing concerning impacts and mitigation, with final draft entitlements being discussed with PAPs in late February 2024 and October-November 2024.

According to Mozambican legislation, all stakeholders must be properly informed and participate during all phases of the resettlement process. Ministerial Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, states that during a resettlement process, a minimum of four rounds of public participation shall be carried out, of which two are to be conducted during the elaboration of the PSES (RPF) and two during the elaboration and finalisation of the RAP.

9.2.1 Engagement During the Elaboration of the ESIA/RPF

Two rounds of public engagement took place prior to the elaboration of this RAP.

- Firstly, during the Transmission Line Project concept and design phase, in accordance with Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, to inform stakeholders about the Transmission Line Project, respond to questions and to consider stakeholders' advice and opinions.
- Secondly, during preparation of the draft RPF (PSES) to enable the incorporation of PAP and community inputs/recommendations prior to the RPF's finalisation and submission to MTA.

9.2.2 First Round of Public Participation

The first round of public participation took place simultaneously with the census survey and was conducted in the Namaacha and the Boane Districts amongst the communities affected by the T-Line. This was between 20 March 2023 and 8 May 2023.

The objectives of the first round of public participation were to:

- Present the Transmission Line Project to the relevant authorities and affected communities.
- Present the possible impacts which the Transmission Line Project may have on communities.
- Present to the communities what their rights are regarding the Transmission Line Project's impacts, specifically regarding potential resettlement impacts (as stipulated in Decree 31/2012 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014).
- Collect information regarding possible resettlement host areas in each community.
- Respond to community questions, specifically regarding the resettlement process.

To arrange the public participation meetings with communities, local leaders were informed five days prior to the date of a meeting and were asked to inform local communities. Whilst this may be considered a limited amount of time, local leaders considered it sufficient to mobilise their respective communities. As such, this provided sufficient time for stakeholders to be informed about the meetings and to participate should they so wish.

During the meetings, all participants had the opportunity to express concerns, comments or suggestions about the Transmission Line Project. The meetings were open to all potentially affected parties and local leaders were responsible for the dissemination of information to the wider community. Participant lists and minutes of all meetings were compiled. The meetings with the communities took place in open areas to ensure that all stakeholders could attend. Table 23 shows the locations and dates of the meetings associated with the first round of public participation.

Table 23 Location/Date of Public Participation Meetings – First Round

District	Communities	Date
Boane	Mabanja, Bairro 6 and Bairro 1 (Local Leadership only)	20 March 2023
	Mabanja	22 March 2023
	Bairro 1	31 March 2023
	Bairro 6	08 April 2023
	EFSA (Military Base)	10 April 2023
	Bairro 6 (Local Leadership only)	12 April 2023
	Bairro 6 (Formal PPP)	15 April 2023
Namaacha	Baca-Baca and Mikwakwene (Local Leadership only)	17 April 2023
	Baca-Baca and Mikwakwene	24 April 2023
	Livevene and Mangava (Local Leadership only)	24 April 2023
	Gumbe	04 May 2023
	Livevene and Mangava	08 May 2023

During the presentation, the reasons for a PPZ were explained, as were local residents' rights in relation to resettlement.

The main questions and concerns raised by the participants included:

- Whether employment opportunities would become available for local residents.
- If local residents would benefit from the energy (electricity).
- When the Transmission Line Project would start.
- The proposed timeline for survey activities.

A single extraordinary PPP occurred at the request of the Boane Bairro 6 residents, as they live closest to the Boane Sub-station where most primary homes would be impacted by the Transmission Line Project's required PPZ (70 m, at the time⁷⁷). After the first general meeting with the residents, it was agreed that, in coordination with local leaders, a formal meeting would be held before any survey related activities could be conducted. The meeting was held for over 100 participants, with many presenting several concerns related to the formal communication of the Transmission Line Project, its components, the presence of the project proponents and main stakeholders, as summarized in Table 24.

⁷⁷ It was later decided that this section of the transmission line (342 m) would be an underground buried cable along the existing street, thereby avoiding impacts on properties and residences.

Table 24 Summary of Interventions for the ‘Special’ Meeting PPP held in Bairro 6, Boane

Main Questions and Comments Presented by the Participants	Replies to the Questions and Comments
<p>Participants stated that they found the engagement process was strange, so they appealed for the presence of local authorities, as they have a hierarchy that cannot be skipped. They called on the MTA not to look only at the money, but at the social status, age of the people covered and the location of the new resettlement area, to ascertain if there are conditions for people to live with dignity, if there are roads, hospitals, schools and health centres.</p>	<p>The environmental consultant explained that regarding communication, the municipality received this brigade and communicated it to the head of the locality, to the leader of Mabanja, Bairro 6 and Bairro 1. This work started in Mabanja and perhaps what was missing was communication at a local level, that is the reason for this meeting, to appeal and make citizens aware that during this phase of the Transmission Line Project no one is going to be removed from their homes. This is the study phase and for this study to move forward it is necessary that a survey be carried out and based on the findings of the survey, the feasibility of the Transmission Line Project will be ascertained.</p>
<p>With so many empty spaces in this district, why did this project have to move beyond our residences? Why should the line leave Namaacha and cross through Boane?</p>	<p>The promoters explained that to arrive at this route, research was first carried out to assess which would be the best route to connect the energy that would be produced in Namaacha, and the nearest sub-station is Boane. Also, to establish the wind farm in Namaacha, a study was carried out and it was found that this would be the most suitable area to establish the wind farm. They added that after an in-depth and detailed study, it was found that the District of Namaacha would be perfect for the installation of the wind farm, and because the energy that will be produced in Namaacha is 66KW, and the objective is to increase the capacity in the national grid., The closest sub-station was identified which is Boane, and this project will increase the capacity of the national grid.</p>
<p>After talking about the Transmission Line Project, they commented that not all those attending will be affected, so why invite them to this meeting? The proponents must consider that the community chose this neighbourhood because they like to live here, they already have a life and organised logistics. One day this project might remove them and put them in places far from their children's schools and their expenses increase, at which point the Transmission Line Project will no longer be looking after them.</p>	<p>The proponent explained that nothing is defined yet, the Transmission Line Project is still in the study phase, all these details will be taken into account.</p>
<p>Why doesn't the Transmission Line Project use the existing EDM infrastructures for this purpose, they talk about two parallel lines, why not use a single one, or else overlap the existing ones. Their houses are not for sale, and they don't even want to leave the area. It seems that there is no agreement between the consultant and the proponent: they are receiving mixed messages, and they would prefer that everyone gives them the same message. For example, if an affected person has trees in their house, if they are given a new space, they will lose their fruit that took years to harvest. How will they be compensated?</p>	<p>The proponents explained that several alternatives were studied, including a buried cable and also the existing line. But the lines that were designed for this project have a greater capacity than the existing ones would not support the energy load that will be produced. As an example, the existing lines carry up to 33 kV and the energy that will be produced is around 66 kV, which would be a very large overload.</p> <p>They also appealed for the realisation of the survey of socio-economic data so that they can better understand the profile of those affected.</p>

Main Questions and Comments Presented by the Participants	Replies to the Questions and Comments
	It was also added that trees were surveyed in this survey, and it was decided that new seedlings of trees of the same species must be provided and there will be monitoring until the seedlings stabilise. The compensation plan will also be carried out taking into account the production of the trees themselves.

9.2.3 Second Round of Public Participation

The second round of the Public Participation Process, regarding the presentation of the PSES/RPF, took place simultaneously with the public participation meetings for the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), between 18 and 25 October 2023.

The public meetings were announced 15 days prior to their date, through local leadership, local radio and national newspapers. Further, the Community Consultative Committee was tasked to mobilise communities. A draft copy of the RPF and a non-technical summary were made available to the public and resettlement committees.

Table 25 provides the locations and dates of the meetings associated with the second round of public participation.

Table 25 Location/Date of Public Participation Meetings – Second Round

District	Location/Communities	Date
Namaacha	Mandevó	19 October 2023
	Baca-Baca and Mikwakwene	20 October 2023
	Livevene	21 October 2023
	Gumbe	21 October 2023
Boane	Mabanja	24 October 2023
	Bairro 1	25 October 2023
	Bairro 6	25 October 2023

The RPF meetings were held in each of the affected communities impacted by the Transmission Line Project. Meeting objectives were to present:

- The Socio-Economic and Inventory Survey Report.
- Potential resettlement impacts.
- Proposed mitigation measures to minimize resettlement impacts.
- The entitlement and compensation framework.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Potential host area(s).
- The Terms of Reference for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan.
- And to collect concerns and comments and clarify questions that the participants may have.

During these meetings, the PSES was presented to communities, including the results from the census representing potential resettlement impacts.

The participants presented several concerns related to the formal communication of the Transmission Line Project, the impacts and compensation framework, raising questions and comments, mainly focused on how they would know in which category of impact they belong and how they would be compensated, as well as the safety of continuing their activities from now until construction. Specifically for the Bairro 6 community, they questioned how the buried cable section would impact their livelihoods in the short-, medium- and long-term. Most of their concerns were answered by the Consultant, Proponent, Government and Leadership entities present, who also reassured the community that they would continue to have more opportunities to share and clarify their concerns, collectively and individually.

9.2.4 Third Round of Public Participation

The third round of PP took place during the elaboration of the draft RAP and included the full census survey of all PAPs. The third round occurred in March 2024 and took place at the same locations as the previous rounds. Stakeholder engagement had the following main objectives:

- Present the detailed host area study results.
- Present all detailed architectural housing designs, where required.
- Present the Resettlement Plan objectives and procedures.
- Consult on potential livelihoods restoration projects.
- Present the Resettlement Action and Implementation plan objectives.
- Present the GRM and procedures for use.
- Collect concerns and comments and clarify crucial questions.

All public meetings were announced at least 15 days prior to the date, through local leadership, in the local radio and national newspapers and a draft copy and non-technical summary of the RAP was made available to the public as well as to the resettlement committees.

Minutes of the meeting were taken, recording any questions, concerns or comments local residents may have had about the RAP.

9.2.5 Fourth Round of Public Participation

The fourth round of PP took place on 27 and 28 June 2024. Table 26 shows the locations and dates of the meetings associated with the fourth round of public participation.

Table 26 Locations/Dates of Engagement and Public Participation Meetings – Fourth Round

District	Location/Communities	Date
Namaacha	Baca-Baca Community Headquarters	27 June 2024
Boane	Olympic Committee in Mabanja	28 June 2024
	Instituto Agrário de Boane (IAB)	28 June 2024

The objectives of this round were to:

- Present the final RAP.
- Present the resettlement implementation schedule.
- Present the next steps that will take place during the implementation of resettlement.
- Present the Transmission Line Project's approach to livelihoods restoration.
- Present the GRM.
- Collect concerns and comments and clarify any questions that participants may have had.

This fourth public consultation was announced 15 days before its date, through national newspapers, the local leadership, local radio and posters scattered around the main district offices in Boane and Namaacha. Once again, local leaders were invited to mobilise their communities. A copy of the RAP was made available to the public in various provincial and district public offices and a non-technical summary of the RAP was distributed among the participants during the two-day consultations.

During these meetings, the final version of the RAP was presented to the communities, with particular focus given to the eligibility criteria and compensation methodology, as well as explaining the next steps until project implementation and compensation.

The participants (a total of 197 (72 at the first meeting, 72 at the second meeting and 53 at the third)) presented some questions and comments, mainly regarding access to energy, the benefits of the Project for the districts, as well as the compensation methodology. Most of their concerns were answered by the Consultant and the Proponent, who also reassured the community that they would continue to have more opportunities to share and clarify their concerns, collectively and individually, through the GRM.

Minutes of these meetings were recorded.

9.2.6 *Realigned Transmission Line Meetings*

After RAP approval, land acquisition along the original transmission line alignment proved unsuccessful and/or challenging in that physical and economic resettlement would be accompanied by long-term commitments that could negatively affect the viability of the entire WEF. Therefore, CEN investigated alternative alignments that, in the main, would avoid areas in which land acquisition had proven challenging.

From 30 September – 2 October 2024, the Project carried out a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with each of the five communities with PAPs who are either newly impacted by the proposed changes to the transmission line route or with PAPs who are no longer impacted, or both. These meetings were held in the local communities and conducted in Portuguese and Changana to facilitate ease of participation by community members. In each community, separate FGDs were held with new PAPs, formerly affected PAPs for physical displacement, and formerly affected PAPs for economic displacement. In each case, local leadership was invited to join the FGDs.

The objectives of these meetings were to:

- Inform the new PAPs about the project.
- Inform new PAPs about the impacts on their specific assets and to enhance the Project's understanding of their specific situations.
- Discuss the Project entitlement matrix for physical and economic displacement.

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- Inform formerly affected PAPs that they are no longer affected by physical or economic displacement, depending on the case, and what this meant in each situation in terms of disturbance, compensation (lack thereof) and continued engagement with the Project.
- Ensure that participants have the contact details for the Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO).
- Provide clarity on the next steps in the Project's timeline, viz. the detailed census/asset verification of resettlement impacts along the realigned T-Line route.

An overview of meeting details is provided in Table 27 and a summary of issues raised is provided in Table 28.

Table 27 Focus Group Meetings concerning the Realigned T-Line

Location	Date	Focus Group	Number of Participants/Gender Split (F:M)
Namaacha District			
Gumbe	30 September 2024	Local leaders and community representatives	4 (1F:3M)
		PAPs no longer affected (physical)	5 (1F:4M)
		PAPs no longer affected (economic)	8 (3F:5M)
Baca Baca 2	1 October 2024	Local leaders and community representatives	7 (1F:6M)
		New PAPs (economic)	14 (3F:11M)
		PAPs no longer affected (physical and economic)	8 (2F:6M)
Baca Baca 1	1 October 2024	Local leaders and community representatives	3 (3M)
		New PAPs (economic)	11 (3F:8M)
Boane District			
Mabanja	1 October 2024	Local leaders and community representatives	7 (3F:4M)
		All PAPs (no longer affected and new)	41 (27F:14M)
Bairro 1	2 October 2024	Local leaders and community representatives	10 (3F:7M)
		All PAPs (no longer affected and new)	62 (45F:17M)
		New PAPs (economic)	11 (3F:8M)

Table 28 Issues raised concerning the Realigned T-Line

Main Questions (Q), Concerns, Comments (C) and Suggestions (S)	Response/Comments
The community of Barrio 1 had many previously affected PAPs on military land and the Project could not reach agreement with the military on compensation. Participants were pleased to hear that the PAPs within the military area would no longer be affected and expressed support for the project (C)	No response necessary
Two of the households along the original route (in Baca Baca 2) formerly subject to physical resettlement, expressed concern that they would no longer be resettled and stated that they think the Project should still provide new houses for them. They stated concerns about safety and death by proximity to the line (C)	The Project reiterated that the transmission lines would be set back from any houses by at least 25 m as per the safety Partial Protection Zone required under Mozambiquan legislation. The Project committed to further engagement with these households to help them visualise the distance from the new route and to what other compensations they are eligible due to potential loss of assets, e.g. one season of family garden crop, fences, ablutions, etc. This engagement would occur during the census/asset survey commencing end October 2024
Baca Baca 1 and Barrio 1 asked very specific questions about how compensation would work for machambas, e.g. which crops get counted, how would permanent footprint loss be handled, how would access be ensured, and would renters be compensated (Q)	The Project confirmed that the detailed census/asset survey would itemise the assets that would be subject to compensation for each PAP and that the PAP will sign off on a PAP consent form to confirm the assets before any construction or compensation takes place
Four of the communities specifically mentioned that they had a good understanding of the Project because there has been so much engagement throughout the process. Two communities did mention that in the future, the Project should schedule meetings with more advance notice (C)	The Project confirmed that it will endeavour to give as much advance notice as possible for future meetings

9.2.7 Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is ongoing as the development of the Transmission Line Project and RAP unfold. The most recent engagements are recorded in Table 29. Importantly, to date, no new issues have been raised by PAPs or Government.

Stakeholders will continue to be kept informed of progress, importantly, informing them of key activities, with associated dates, that may affect them. CEN will continue to maintain records of these engagements.

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Table 29 Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement between October 2024 and February 2025

No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
1	T-Line Realignment	25/02/2025	Boane	Grievance Box Openings	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Boane Municipality
	Key Issues: Nil (No Grievances)						
2	T-Line Realignment	25/02/2025	Namaacha	Grievance Box Openings	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Namaacha Traditional Leader
	Key Issues: Nil (No Grievances)						
3	T-Line Realignment	10/02/2025	PAPs, Local Government, Traditional Leaders at Community Circles (Baca Baca 1, Mabanja, Gumbe, PAP with guest house and occupant)	IFC Broad Community Support Visit	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Boane SDPI & SDAE, and Municipality
	Key Issues: Nil						
4	T-Line Realignment	31/01/2025	PAP – owner of guest house, Traditional Leader	To understand the business and details about the occupant of his guest house. Clarify any doubt the PAP has about the resettlement process	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	1 PAP (M)	Nil
	Key Issues: Nil						
5	T-Line Realignment	18/01/2025	Boane	Grievance Box Openings	Central Eléctrica da	Not specified	Boane Municipality

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
					Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)		
Key Issues: Nil (No Grievances)							
6	T-Line Realignment	18/01/2025	Namaacha	Grievance Box Openings	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Namaacha Traditional Leader
Key Issues: Nil (No Grievances)							
7	T-Line Realignment	21 - 25/01/2025	PAPs, Local Government, Traditional Leaders at Community Circles (Impaputo, Mandevo, Gumbe, Mafuiane, Baca Baca 1 & 2, Khulula, Mikwakwene, Gueguegue, Bairro 1 & 6, Mabanja)	To introduce new CLO and RAP Implementation Consultants	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Boane SDPI & SDAE, and Municipality
Key Issues: Nil							
8	T-Line Realignment	24/11/2024	PAPs at Community Circle (Gumbe, Baca Baca 1 & 2, Mabanja, Bairro 1, Livevene)	To inform about the cut-of date for assets enumeration	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	SDPI Namaacha
Key Issues: Nil							

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No.	Project Component	Date	Location	Purpose of Meeting	Organizer	No. of Attendees	Government Department Representation
9	T-Line Realignment	02/10/2024	Mabanja Old Economic PAPs, Mabanja Traditional Leaders, Community Circles	To inform old PAPs about the change in the transmission line	Central Eléctrica da Namaacha, S.A. (CEN)	Not specified	Nil
	Key Issues: Nil						

10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 Applicability of the GRM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is considered an integral component of stakeholder engagement, communication and dialogue. It is the primary process through which stakeholders, whether individuals, PAPs, communities and/or groups or organisations, communicate and have access to fair, transparent and equitable mechanisms, through which they may resolve and/or raise/address concerns, challenges and/or grievances related to any aspect of a project, without fear of retribution or pressure. The Namaacha WEF's resettlement GRM applies to the Transmission Line Project, including all Transmission Line Project components, activities, contractors, and subcontractors. This is excepting matters related to labour and industrial relations⁷⁸. It complies with Mozambican legislation, the Equator Principles, IFC Performance Standards, and international industry good practices. However, stakeholders are not legally obliged to use the GRM and have the right to seek recourse through the Mozambican judicial system if they choose to do so. For grievances around issues other than resettlement, T-Line stakeholders are able to access the EDM grievance mechanism during operations and the general Namaacha WEF GRM during construction.

10.2 Legislative and Other Requirements

The GRM has been developed to comply with Mozambican legislation, the Equator Principle IV, and the IFC's Performance Standards on environmental and social risk mitigation – specifically PS 1, as well as other international industry good practice guidance including: (i) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This GRM is also based on (ii) Addressing Grievances from Project Affected Communities, Guidance for Projects and Companies on Designing Grievance Mechanisms, IFC Good Practice Note; (iii) DIHR's HIRA guidance and toolbox; and (iv) IPIECA Grievance Resolution Mechanism Toolbox. Toolbox.

10.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the GRM is to provide a local and direct means through which affected parties and rights holders (individuals, households, groups or communities and organisations) can raise concerns/complaints and suggestions related to Project activities with the Transmission Line Project and engage with the Transmission Line Project to have such concerns/complaints and suggestions addressed.

The specific operational objectives associated with implementation of the GRM are as follows:

- To promote awareness of avenues for lodging concerns/complaints and/or suggestions amongst stakeholders.
- To provide such stakeholders with access to a fair and transparent mechanism for raising concerns/complaints and/or suggestions and obtaining responses, redress or seeking resolution to any potential dispute that may arise due to Project activities, without prejudice or fear of reprisal.
- To ensure accessibility: the GRM shall be readily available and easily accessed by any community member or stakeholder, including the vulnerable and socially marginalised.
- To endeavour to reach agreement with stakeholders on appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions collaboratively, using dialogue and negotiation.
- To promptly implement agreed remedial actions to minimise adverse impacts and prevent concerns/complaint and/or suggestions escalating.

⁷⁸ Similarly, the GRM is not applicable to criminal offences. However, should Project related complaints be submitted to the GRM by stakeholders, which are considered criminal offences, such as GBV/SEA, other forms of violence, extortion, corruption and/or other rights abuses, these will be managed through specific appropriate referral procedures and relevant company policies shall apply.

- To ensure respect: the grievance resolution processes/procedures will be compliant with internationally recognised human rights standards, such as, the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Civil and Political Rights (ICESCR), Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), all of which Mozambique has ratified.
- To ensure predictability by including clear and defined resolution timeframes for concerns/complaints and/or suggestions, so as to timeously acknowledge receipt and keep the parties abreast of any complaint process and progress and resolution prognosis.
- To ensure that concerns/complaints and/or suggestions are registered, tracked and documented, taking cognisance of any confidentiality requirements.
- To monitor trends and patterns in concerns/complaints and/or suggestions as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of Project environmental and social management plans and, where warranted, to initiate improvements.
- To provide regular feedback to stakeholders on GRM trends and patterns and the inclusion of stakeholder suggestions in Project decision making.

10.4 GRM Principles

The Transmission Line Project will proactively promote awareness of the GRM, during all stakeholder engagement processes, including those associated with the EIA, RPF, RAP, LRP and key Project phases, including design and permitting (scoping), construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning. Whilst the GRM shall be Project wide, greater awareness efforts shall be made in relation to those within the Transmission Line Project's Area of Direct Influence (ADI) and those with higher levels of impact.

The Transmission Line Project will identify channels for building awareness and understanding including direct engagement and use of radio and television. The Transmission Line Project will ensure all reasonable and practicable steps to remove potential barriers/constraints to access, such as language, time limitations, disability, literacy levels and/or distance are incorporated into their design and shall draw on local/community leaders as well as other means to disseminate and include stakeholder collaboration into the mechanism.

The Transmission Line Project will keep all grievance records and communications with complainants (oral, written and/or electronic) in confidence and accessible only to key Project GRM personnel. All personal data stored in the grievance database will be securely destroyed following the completion of Project activities (in accordance with legal timeframes for data retention). The Transmission Line Project will seek each complainant's consent to use information provided for the purposes of processing a grievance.

The Transmission Line Project will regularly monitor trends and patterns related to registered concerns/complaints and/or suggestions based on key Project processes (EMP, RAP, LRP, etc) and provide feedback to stakeholders on how these have been resolved and/or what changes to Project management and/or procedures/processes are being implemented as a result.

The Transmission Line Project will train and ensure that all GRM officials and those identified as 'receivers' of complaints, claims, suggestions and grievances are adequately equipped to apply the following principles:

- **Safety:** any interested or affected community member or stakeholder should feel safe and confident to raise a grievance or suggestion without fear of reprisal.
- **Respect:** irrespective of their social status, education, etc, all stakeholders should be treated in a dignified and respectful manner (according to operational objectives).
- **Transparency and Accountability:** any grievance or suggestion will follow due process, and outcomes shall be transparent and considered to meet public interest concerns without compromising the privacy or identity of individuals. Further, operational processes are to be carried out in a manner perceived as fair, independent and legitimate.
- **Confidentiality:** understand and ensure, individuals' requirements to lodge grievances/concerns in a confidential manner without having to register his/her name are met.

10.5 Grievance Resolution Timeframes

Prompt redress is important for ensuring that grievances do not escalate. The Transmission Line Project will acknowledge receipt of a resettlement grievance within three days of receipt and endeavour to implement remedial action and close out the grievance within 14 days for minor complaints and 60 days for more complex issues/complaints. The level of complaint complexity will be determined by the CEN Social Manager upon receipt. When the processing of the grievance is likely to extend beyond the 14- or 60-day period, the Transmission Line Project will keep complainants regularly advised on progress and likely timeframes for resolving their complaint, whilst working with the relevant entity to resolve the complaint.

Individuals, households, groups and/or communities with a Project-related complaint/claim/suggestion may lodge their complaint/claim/suggestion verbally or in writing through the following means:

- **Face-to-face verbal complaints:** referring to informal or formal conversations with the implementing consultants, CEN CLO or Social Manager, or other trained members of the Transmission Line Project staff including contractors.
- **Through intermediaries:** referring to the transmission of a complaint/claim/suggestion to the relevant local/community leader or other influential members of the community, who then subsequently relays it to the GRM.
- **Written complaint:** referring to a registration in a complaint books, formal letter or email, written message via WhatsApp or a note or similar lodged with any of the above-mentioned recipients or placed in a complaint and suggestion box.
- **Voice call:** refers to a phone call conversation to a dedicated GRM number including message left on a voice message box.
- **Voice message:** refers to a WhatsApp or other voice message sent to a dedicated GRM number.

10.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Transmission Line Project Resettlement GRM shall consist of five steps (Figure 29), as detailed below:

- **Presentation and receipt;** identification and registration and acknowledgement of suggestion, concern or complaint.
- **Assessment, investigation, verification and identification of resolution options.**
- **Answer/agreeing resolution with the stakeholder/complainant.**
- **Implementing the agreed remedial action.**
- **Closure of outcome with the complainant.**

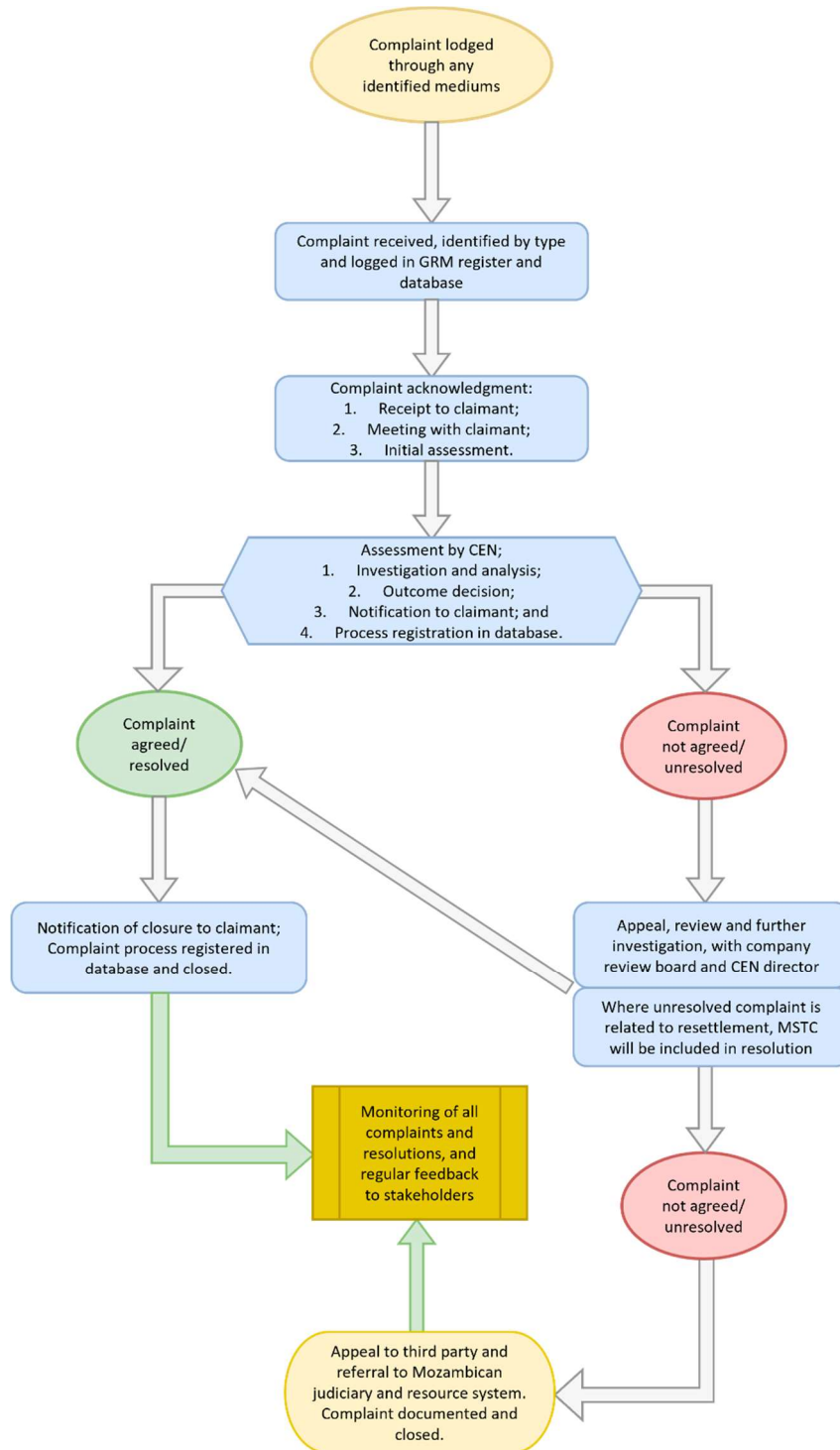


Figure 28 Grievance Redress Flow Chart

Table 30 Suggestions and minor complaints process

Stage	Action	Responsible Person/Entity
Presentation, receipt and acknowledgement	<p>Presentation of the complaint/claim/suggestion using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints and suggestion book/box, email or voice call)</p> <p>Receipt of complaint/claim/suggestion</p> <p>Complaint/claim/suggestion, categorised by nature or type (suggestion/claim/complaint, etc), and identified in relation to Project phase or process (RAP, LRP, CCF, construction, operation, etc)</p> <p>Complaint/claim/suggestion recorded into complaints and suggestion book and grievance tracking system</p>	CEN CLO
Assessment	The CEN Social Manager will assess the complaint/claim/suggestion and consider the need to scale up the complaint/claim/suggestion or whether resolution is within Transmission Line Project team's ambit	CEN Social Manager
Answer/agreement	After due consideration of the complaint/claim/suggestion, prepare a letter indicating result/outcome and dialogue with claimant	CEN Social Manager with support from relevant CEN or contractor teams
Implementation of resolution	Once agreement has been reached, and where necessary, remedial action will be implemented	CEN Social Manager to coordinate with relevant party (e.g. contractor, EDM)
Closure	After agreement, delivery of the answer letter and remedial action, the matter will be considered closed	CEN CLO

Table 31 Grievances and more complex complaints process

Stage	Action	Responsible Person/Entity	Timing
Presentation	Presentation of the complaint using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints book/box, email, WhatsApp message or voice call)	Affected person or stakeholder	Day 1
Receipt and acknowledgment	<p>Receipt of complaint/claim/suggestion</p> <p>Complaint/claim/suggestion categorised by nature or type (suggestion/claim/complaint, etc), and identified in relation to Project phase or process (RAP, LRP, CCF, construction, operation, etc)</p> <p>Complaint recorded into complaints and suggestion book and grievance tracking system</p> <p>Delivery of an acknowledgement letter to the affected person or stakeholder, identifying the contact person in the company who will be responsible for the matter</p>	CEN CLO	Day 3
Confirmation	<p>Confirmation of the issues of the complaint at a meeting with the affected person</p> <p>Preliminary agreement (if applicable)</p>	CEN CLO or Social Manager	Day 7
Investigation and resolution	<p>Notification to the MSTC</p> <p>Complaint investigation and confirmation of alleged facts</p> <p>Resolution proposal by CEN Social team</p> <p>Record of the resolution proposal of complaint in suggestion book and grievance tracking system</p>	<p>RAP implementation consultant/CEN Social team, CEN construction team</p> <p>Affected person or stakeholder</p> <p>Others as needed</p>	Day 7-14 (minor grievance) or 15-60 (major grievance)
Agreement	Meeting with affected person to communicate the resolution proposal, get mutual agreement and sign-off	CEN Social team Affected person or stakeholder	Day 15-60 (major grievance)
Closure	<p>Delivery of a closing letter to the affected person or stakeholder</p> <p>Record of the closure of complaint in the suggestion book and tracking system</p>	CEN Social team	-1 day after Agreement
Follow up	Implementation of any agreed actions and reporting to complainant	CEN Social team	Per schedule agreed/report at least every 30 days until all agreed actions are completed

10.6.1 Receipt, registration, and acknowledgement of a concern/complaint and/or suggestion

Registration of a concern/complaint and/or suggestion involves the documentation of the specific details of the complaint/claim/suggestion within a grievance registration system. Once the details are collected and documented, both parties sign the relevant documentation, and a copy is provided to the claimant/grievant/or stakeholder as proof of registration and for on-going reference throughout the grievance resolution process. All documented grievances are logged electronically within the GRM database (the information management system).

As a context specific tool to respond to a broad range of issues (from Project activity suggestions, to worries or questions on clarity, to complaints and grievances), in many instances, issues and complaints may be resolved at the time of registration. Given that such complaints are indicators of the effectiveness of outreach, these issues/complaints must be documented and registered.

10.6.2 Assessment, investigation, verification and identification of resolution options

Once a grievance is registered, the CEN Social team will review the grievance and determine the appropriate way forward for investigation. In general terms, the investigation will:

- Identify and categorise the concern/complaint and/or suggestion by nature and type (question on clarity, concern, suggestion or claim, etc).
- Confirm details of Project phase/process to which the concern/complaint and/or suggestion relates or is applicable.
- Collect and collate information relevant to the concern/complaint and/or suggestion where available.

Where appropriate, the CEN Social team will establish a cross-functional group to further investigate the concern/complaint and/or suggestion. Such investigation may involve a site visit to the location to which the concern/complaint and/or suggestion applies; discussion with third parties to verify details of the grievance, etc.

The Transmission Line Project will ensure that persons responsible for managing the GRM and investigating complaints are separate from those involved in construction, operations and maintenance activities and their management, and will avoid placing personnel in situations where their professional obligations conflict with (or give the appearance of conflicting with) their personal interests, kinship or property. Where Project or contractor employees are the subject of complaints, they will be excluded from the grievance management process. Personnel involved in grievance management will be given training to help them identify when they might have a conflict of interest.

10.6.3 Resolution

Based on the results of the assessment, the Transmission Line Project will verify the validity of the grievance and determine what, if any, remedial actions are appropriate.

- The Transmission Line Project will engage the complainant with the proposed resolution to validate the acceptability of the proposed resolution. Where the proposed remedial action is acceptable, the Transmission Line Project will move to the next step.

- Where the proposed remedial action is rejected, a management review of the grievance will be initiated to validate the investigation and recommend an amicable way forward, of mutual interest to both parties (which may include the inclusion of community leaders in the resolution process).
- Where the complainant(s) are not satisfied with the resolution proposed by CEN, and the complaint relates to the resettlement or LRP processes⁷⁹, he/she/they have the right to appeal to the Arbitration Committee. The Arbitration Committee will comprise senior representatives of:
 - EDM.
 - District Government authorities.
 - MSTC.
 - Community leader/s.
 - Representatives of the affected person's community (at least one man and one woman).
 - Experts as needed and agreed.Upon receiving an appeal, CEN shall convene the Arbitration Committee within 20 calendar days, or another period agreed with the complainant. The Arbitration Committee will analyse the case, request additional information if appropriate, and arrive at a decision within five days of being convened or another period agreed with the complainant. Decisions made by this forum will be final, with regards to the scope of this GRM.
- If the complainant(s) does not agree with the decision of the Arbitration Committee, he/she can escalate the issue to the judicial system. Information about their right to escalation, and the appropriate judicial channel to direct their complaint, will be provided to the complainant. This level of escalation, however, is outside of the scope of this GRM.

10.6.4 Remedial Action

If the proposed remedial action is agreed, the Transmission Line Project will progress with implementation.

10.6.5 Grievance Closure

Once the agreed remedial action is complete, the Transmission Line Project will confirm with the complainant that the grievance has been satisfactorily addressed and close the grievance.

⁷⁹ Note that should the complaint or grievance relate to a project phase or process that is not related to the RAP and LRP, Stage 4 will not be available to the claimant and the claim shall proceed directly to Stage 5. This is because the MSTC's remit is strictly related to the implementation of the RAP, of which the LRP is a part.

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Mozambican legislation sets clear guidelines on how the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation should be performed. Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 sets provisions for a three-tiered monitoring process, consisting of a Resettlement Commission (RC) at national level and a Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC) at both provincial and district levels, who report to the ministry of land and environment (MTA).

The MSTC's primary role is to make recommendations for the RAP, supervise, monitor RAP outputs (focused primarily on compensation payments), receive and review complaints and communicate with the relevant authorities as well as those responsible for the implementation of the RAP. A key strength of the local provisions is that MSTCs at district level include representatives from the affected communities, civil society as well as community leaders, who are able to ensure that the RAP and its implementation are in the interests of the local communities as a whole. PS 5/OS 2, however, require an additional level of monitoring, viz. outcome level monitoring with respect to improved livelihood status, or at the very minimum, no livelihood status change for PAPs. As such, local legislation places a greater emphasis on community and/or societal well-being whilst the IFC safeguards focus primarily on an individual's (PAP's) well-being. MSTCs are a legal requirement and have been established and are functioning as per Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014.

To comply with PS 5/OS 2, however, two additional and distinct, albeit related, types of monitoring and evaluation measures will be carried out, as described below.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are considered crucial components of any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process. In essence, M&E provides evidence used to assess performance and the adequacy of implementation measures/strategies in relation to achieving the desired outcomes and/or results. Crucially, M&E is also utilised to integrate on-going feedback on successes/failures/challenges into the implementation process to improve the likelihood of reaching the desired outcomes/results.

For this RAP, the additional M&E activities (those over and above the legislated monitoring systems), have been divided into the following three components:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process.
- Outcome level monitoring.
- Independent Audit.

These three components will be integrated with the legislated monitoring systems and will form part of the reporting/communication procedures with the MSTCs. Collectively, this will ensure the effective monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) of the implementation (outputs), outcomes and impact of the RAP and LRP, as illustrated in a RAP Results Chain (Figure 30).

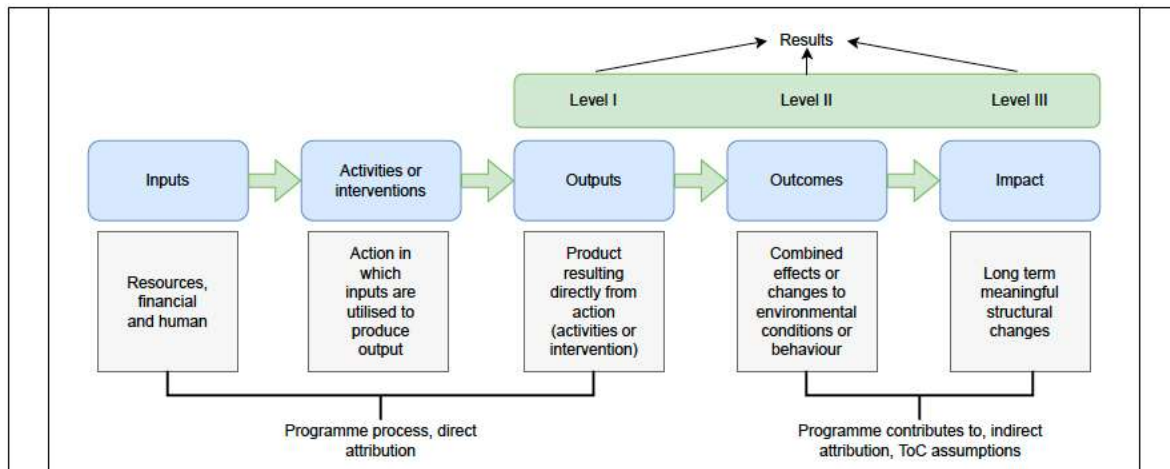


Figure 29 RAP Results Chain

11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation Process

This type of M&E will focus primarily on inputs, activity, and outputs to be measured during the implementation of the RAP. In this context, inputs are resources, goods and services that contribute to achieving outputs required by the RAP and which should ultimately lead to reaching the desired outcomes or results as related to the restoration of livelihoods. Input monitoring is an internal process and managed according to a time schedule as an integral part of the overall management of RAP implementation. Its essential function is to ensure that all necessary components of the RAP, upon which other components/elements are dependent, are timeously and reasonably achieved. Input monitoring is crucial as delays and/or failures to procurement or the allocation of resources or an activity, can result not only in significant risks to the successful implementation of the RAP, but also to the wellbeing and livelihoods of PAPs.

Output and activity M&E will focus on RAP implementation, and measurables which are a direct result of the inputs. These measurables are considered essential to the RAP but do not necessarily enable the measurement or assessment of an outcome and/or Level II and III results (Figure 29). The number of PAPs having been compensated, the number of PAPs in receipt of livelihoods support programmes and the number of grievances registered are all examples of output measures.

The continuous and systematic M&E of implementation inputs and outputs enables shortcomings and challenges to be detected at a relatively early stage to enable remedial and corrective action to be taken timeously. This is important considering that measures such as transitional support packages will commence immediately subsequent to receipt of compensation and restorative measures and will also commence immediately after land access (new or old) has been restored. Therefore, shortcomings or failures along the chain (within the overall RAP and LRP schedules) will have knock-on and compounding effects, should they not be remedied timeously. This M&E activity is, primarily an internal function/tool and will be carried out by the CEN Social Team in collaboration with EDM's Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU).

CEN has identified indicators (Table 32) as a means to monitor and evaluate inputs and outputs. These indicators may, however, be amended in accordance with the RAP implementation process, reflecting any changes in context.

Table 32 Input and Output Indicators and Monitoring Parameters

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Inputs		
Key expenditure items: including staff, and necessary equipment required for RAP	Financial records and internal reporting	Quarterly
Resources allocated toward RAP activities	Financial records and RAP expenditure statements	Quarterly
Necessary implementing partners contracted	Procurement records/details and signed contracts	Quarterly
Full RAP implementation schedule and budget execution	Schedules and budgets	Quarterly
Outputs/Activities		
Stakeholder engagement (including meetings with the MSTC) and numbers of organised (required) public meetings	Summary of minutes and minutes attached	Quarterly
Number of PAPs who have received full monetary compensation for lost assets (land, structures and/or trees and crops)	Compensation database and financial records Signed compensation receipts	Monthly
Number of PAPs who are in receipt of replacement land	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of PAPs who are in receipt of full complement of new auxiliary structures (replacement for impacted structures).	Compensation database and management records Signed receipts	Monthly
Number of new houses constructed (f applicable)	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of physically resettled PAHs in receipt of new home and land (if applicable)	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of PAHs in receipt of signed contracts with Project defining land use rights	Compensation database and management records Signed contracts	Monthly
Number of PAHs remaining in the resettlement area (if applicable)	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of vulnerable PAPs with special needs and requirements provided with additional support measures	Compensation database and management records Number of food baskets distributed	Monthly

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Number of DUATs registered	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Livelihood Restoration Measures		
Number of livelihoods restoration activities established and being implemented (3 main projects)	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of PAPs receiving transitional and/or disturbance support	CEN's compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of PAPs participating in Financial Literacy Support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule Attendance records	Monthly
Number of PAPs participating in Agriculture Based Livelihood Support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule Attendance records	Monthly
Number of PAPs participating in Business Bases Livelihood Support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule Attendance records	Monthly
Number of PAPs participating in Employment and Skills development Support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule Attendance records	Monthly
Grievances (Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Livelihoods Restoration only)		
Number of grievances received	Grievance database	Monthly
Number of grievances formally opened, and number resolved	Grievance database	Monthly
Average time taken to resolve grievances	Grievance database	Monthly

11.2 Outcome Level Monitoring

This form of monitoring focuses on the impacts of RAP implementation, and particularly, although not exclusively, in relation to the livelihood's status of PAPs and affected households. It is by its very nature somewhat more subjective and is primarily based on qualitative data gathering and assessment. Its primary rationale is to assess the restoration of livelihoods and living standards of the affected PAHs through a comparison with the baseline survey conducted pre-resettlement, the impacts of which are indirectly attributable to activities, based on the interventions 'Theory of Change' (ToC) and focused on results Levels II and III (Figure 29).

Restoration and normalisation of PAP livelihoods is not immediate and may take several years, depending on the context and the socio-economic character or nature of the PAPs. In this context of generalised poverty, high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity, it is anticipated that it may take between 1 to 2 years, possibly even longer, to achieve what may be considered a context of socio-economic stability and the restoration of pre-resettlement livelihoods. Given the context, it is anticipated that there will be some rapid

changes during the first 6 to 12 months immediately following the receipt of compensation. However, once monetary compensation has been exhausted, a decline in livelihoods may be experienced. As such, this initial period is considered critical in relation to targeted livelihood restoration measures which may contribute to higher levels of investment in machambas and future food security and income generation through surplus crop sales. The subsequent period may require less active attention; however, it will be important to have systems and procedures in place to ensure that the objectives of the LRP are achieved. The Transmission Line Project has identified indicators as a means to qualitatively monitor changes in the livelihoods of affected PAPs. Two caveats on the indicators are worth noting, viz. they are subject to change as the Transmission Line Project progresses and that those identified under the 'livelihoods restoration measures' may not be entirely attributable to the resettlement process, however, they are considered recognisable and a valuable measure to assess improvements in livelihoods and form part of the Theory of Change logic. Table 33 identifies proposed RAP outcome monitoring indicators.

Table 33 Outcome Indicators and Monitoring Parameters

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Outcomes		
Compensation		
Number or percentage of PAPs who have invested at least 50% of compensation entitlements to improve livelihoods	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased number of PAPs with registered DUATs as a percentage	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Decreased PAP time spent on daily necessities (accessing markets, fetching water and firewood, travelling to school and subsistence agriculture) as a percentage (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased utilisation of basic and improved sanitation as a percentage (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Livelihoods Restoration Measures		
Increased PAH overall income	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased diversity in PAP occupation (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased PAPs with IDs (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased PAPs with bank accounts	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased PAH school attendance (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Improved PAP agricultural production (crop yield)	PAP household survey	Annually

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Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Increased PAP crop diversity	PAP household survey	Annually
Increased number of farmers using agricultural inputs and techniques	PAP household survey	Annually
Increased capacity and knowledge in entrepreneurship and basic skills	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased number of functional cooperatives	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Improved access to micro credit	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased PAPs that invested in business generating activities (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased access to social and public services (health, education, water, transport and social security), particularly for vulnerable PAPs (if applicable)	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased utilisation of saving schemes, such as <i>xitiques</i>	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased PAPs employed by the transmission line contractor	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually

11.3 Independent Audits

All annual as well as RAP-implementation and completion audits will be undertaken by an independent third party, with experience in resettlement. The objectives of the audits are to assess:

- The entire RAP implementation process to date, specifically in relation to its adherence to the RAP and the IFC Performance Standards and AfDB OS 2 requirements.
- Progress against planned activities and outputs.
- Impacts of resettlement efforts, remunerations and development support regarding the socio-economic situation of PAPs compared to pre-resettlement.
- RAP effectiveness in the identification of and assistance to vulnerable or “at risk” people/groups.
- Responsiveness to complaints and suggestions raised by stakeholders during RAP implementation.
- Transparency, participation and accountability in relation to the dissemination of pertinent information relating to RAP implementation.
- Identification of gaps and recommended corrective measures or remedial action, specifically in relation to the livelihood’s restoration measures.

The annual audits will be performed for the same period during which the LRP is being implemented, with the first commencing twelve months after the initiation of RAP Implementation. Depending on the outcomes of the annual audits, a date will be set for a completion audit, which should occur at 12 and 24 months after completion of the livelihood’s restoration measures.

12 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section details the key entities involved and the processes through which the RAP will be approved and implemented. As per Mozambique’s legal and regulatory requirements, as well as international safeguard requirements and the IFC’s Performance Standards, CEN will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the Transmission Line Project’s lifespan and during all key phases of the RAP approval and implementation. CEN has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the RAP, which will be carried out in accordance with national legislation, AfDB OS 2 and IFC PS 5.

The relatively complex issues to be addressed require a well-structured institutional mechanism to carry out the resettlement process. The following institutions will be involved in the elaboration and implementation of the RAP:

- EDM – the Transmission Line Project proponent.
- Globeleq – leading on resettlement issues on behalf of the Transmission Line Project proponent (CEN).
- Independent RAP consultant.
- Source Energia.
- Ministry of Land and Environment.
- Provincial and district authorities.
- Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee of Maputo Province.
- Technical working group.
- Community consultative committee.
- Relevant district services.

Table 34 details the specific roles and responsibilities of key institutions involved in the resettlement process.

Table 34 Roles and Responsibilities of RAP Institutions

Entity	Role	Responsibility
EDM	Proponent	Whilst the Project Proponent is ultimately responsible for all resettlement activities, the management of resettlement and livelihoods restoration will be delegated to Globeleq, with support from an independent technical/engineering consultant Participate in all public participation activities Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group
Globeleq	Lead on Resettlement Management	Part owner of the WEF and responsible for all resettlement and livelihood restoration activities
Independent Technical/Engineering Consultant	Support to Project Implementation	Support Globeleq and EDM in all phases of Project preparation and implementation Participate in all public participation activities

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Entity	Role	Responsibility
		Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group
Independent RAP Implementation Consultant	RAP elaboration and implementation	<p>Under Globeleq supervision, elaborate the RAP and LRP in accordance with Mozambican legislation and PS5</p> <p>Promote and conduct all resettlement public participation process activities, in conjunction with the proponent</p> <p>Interact with the monitoring and supervision technical committee</p> <p>Interact with the technical working group</p> <p>Interact with the community consultative committee</p> <p>Search for a host community to accommodate the PAPs, if applicable</p> <p>Accompany the entire RAP process, including the signing of the compensation agreements, payment of compensation and implementation of the livelihood restoration program</p>
Ministry of Land and Environment	Verification of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan and coordination of Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	<p>Evaluate the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan</p> <p>Establish a Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee</p>
Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	Responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	<p>Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the RAP</p> <p>Provide guidance regarding communication and community sensitivity, support in the identification of proper leadership members to engage and channels to use</p>
Provincial and District Authorities	Responsible for monitoring the resettlement process and approving the RP and RAIP	<p>Establish a Technical Working Group</p> <p>Approve the final Resettlement Plan Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan</p> <p>Enforce compliance with the RAP</p>
Technical Working Group	Responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	<p>Monitor and supervise the RAP implementation process</p> <p>Raise awareness of affected population on their rights and obligations in the resettlement process</p> <p>Provide support to the identification and selection of host areas for the resettlement of PAPs (if applicable)</p> <p>Notify the proponent to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP</p> <p>Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process</p>

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Entity	Role	Responsibility
		Report to the competent bodies (MTA and provincial and district authorities) any unlawful acts during resettlement implementation
Community Consultative Committee	Representatives of affected communities	Collect complaints and suggestions and communicate to the proponent Follow the GRM Inform the community about all resettlement process activities
Local Authorities and Leaders of Affected Communities	Representatives of affected communities	Accompany all resettlement process activities in the communities Inform the community about the resettlement process Ensure that all PAPs take part in the census survey Perform traditional ceremonies

Note that concurrent to the implementation of this RAP for the Transmission Line Project, Globeleq will be managing the implementation of a separate RAP for the associated WEF. In the preparation of both RAPs, consistency has been sought in methodology and approach, so that PAPs affected by both the WEF and the Transmission Line Project are entitled to the same compensation under the respective entitlement matrices. Globeleq will also implement the same grievance redress mechanism for both projects and anticipates hiring a single consultancy to provide implementation support for both projects.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE/PROGRAM

The proposed implementation schedule/program, which is subject to change, is illustrated in Figure 31.

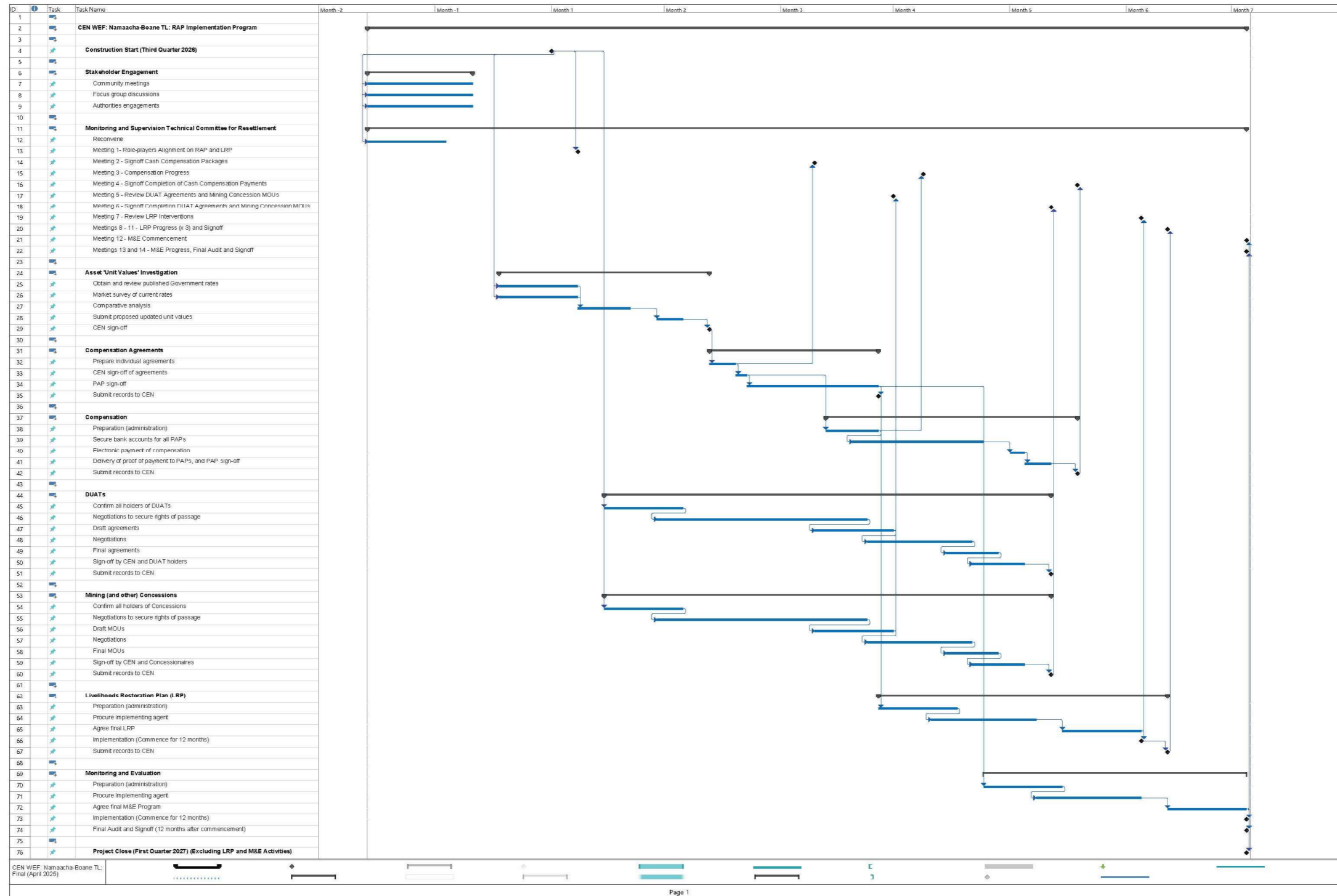


Figure 30 Proposed implementation schedule

14 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A budget has been prepared for the payment of compensation, and the implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration for people economically displaced by the T-Line and associated PPZ. The budget is based on the following:

- Actual areas enumerated during the census and asset survey between October 2024 and March 2025 and actual asset numbers recorded.
- Extrapolation of actual data and application to areas not enumerated due to lack of access. At the completion of enumeration in late March 2025, this relates exclusively to the inaccessible section of TL (chainage km 0.3 to chainage km 8.4), which has not been ground truthed⁸⁰:
 - The length of this section of TL PPZ is 8.1 km.
 - As informed by the interrogation of Google Earth imagery, the entire length of this section has been classified as ‘bush’.
 - To determine an average number of indigenous trees of beneficial value and trees of economic importance, the number of trees of each was divided by the length of TL PPZ that has been classified as ‘bush’.
 - This average was multiplied by the length of TL PPZ not ground truthed to arrive at numbers of indigenous trees of beneficial use and trees of economic importance in this section of the TL PPZ.
 - Potential compensation was calculated using the indigenous tree with the highest unit value per tree⁸¹.
 - A provision was included for replacement tree seedlings.

Unit values provided by Consultec (2024) have been retained and applied to the budget for the realigned T-Line. This establishes consistency between the two RAPs prepared for the T-Line (original alignment and realigned) and, importantly, with the RAP prepared for the WEF. This gives rise to several important considerations:

- Machamba crop values are based on a single crop, viz. cassava. As is evident from Table 17 (Section 6), a wide variety of crops are cultivated on machambas. Unit values for different crops have been requested from the District Offices of the Department of Agriculture. Given the T-Line traverses two districts, at the time of agreeing compensation with PAPs, data will be averaged and applied uniformly along the T-Line and for crop compensation for the WEF.
- The compensation calculated for machambas includes commercial agricultural lands. Similarly, these affected parties have been included in the budget for livelihood restoration. While actual crop losses from commercial agricultural land will need to be paid, it is unlikely that affected parties with commercial agriculture plots will require or participate in livelihood restoration initiatives. In this regard, the budget is conservative.
- A total of 14.6 was enumerated as pastureland (5.8 ha), land designated for residential purposes (but with no foundations or structures) (8.3 ha) or vacant land (0.5 ha). Any cultivated and/or indigenous trees on this land have been included in the budget for compensating the loss of these trees. However, the compensation value of the land has been calculated at 25% of the value of land under cassava cultivation.
- Where a unit value for a tree (all categories, viz. cultivated, indigenous trees of beneficial use and trees of economic importance) is unknown, the highest known value has been used for budgeting.

⁸⁰ For which an aerial survey must still be undertaken.

⁸¹ This is conservative but was adopted because the species composition is unknown for this section of the TL PPZ.

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- It is important to note that there are sections of the realigned T-Line that are inaccessible due to steep and rugged terrain and limited rural roads and/or tracks (especially the section between km 0.3 and km 8.4 km, which is 8.1 km long). It is likely that CEN will need to construct access roads to enable the construction of the T-Line and for future maintenance during operations. The alignment of these access roads is unknown; therefore, a lump sum provision has been made in the RAP budget to cover compensation costs related to lost natural resources (indigenous trees of beneficial use and indigenous trees of economic importance). The estimated budget is 50% of the budget for all indigenous trees and replacement seedlings for the full length of the T-Line.
- All affected assets in Bairro 6, Boane, for which mitigation may be required, are excluded from the RAP budget because these amounts are captured as mitigation measure costs in the ESMP budget.
- The RAP budget excludes costs associated with the securing of rights' of passage across DUATs with mining concessions. These rights will be secured by CEN through negotiations with individual parties and are budgeted elsewhere in the overall project budget. (It is worth noting that these negotiations are advanced and nearing conclusion between CEN and individual parties).
- Finally, for the budget, all values have been rounded.

The estimated cost to implement the Resettlement Action Plan for the realigned transmission line is USD 2,563,191 as summarised in Table 35. Contributing costs for different elements comprising the RAP are detailed in Tables 36 – 43.

Table 35 Summary estimate cost to implement the RAP for the realigned transmission line

Item	Cost (USD)
Compensation (monetary and in-kind)	
Replacement homesteads	0
Machambas	1,361,400
Pastureland, residential land (no foundations/structures) and vacant land	47,700
Cultivated trees	17,261
Beneficial indigenous trees	41,810
Trees of economic importance	213
Replacement seedlings (all trees)	59,040
Fences, abandoned house foundations and one ablution	11,928
Protection of graves and dealing with Sacred Sites/Houses of Worship	3,300
Sub-Total	1,542,652
Contingency (10%)	154,265
Sub-Total	1,696,917
Implementation/management	
Resettlement (including Government per diems (USD 16,250), monitoring and auditing (USD 48,750), compensation requirements for access roads (alignments are presently unknown) (USD 37,022) and provision for the conversion of DUATs to PPZ (USD 55,500))	157,522
Resettlement implementation and livelihoods restoration agency fees	630,000
Sub-Total	787,522
Contingency (10%)	78,752
Sub-Total	866,274
Total	2,563,191

Table 36 Estimated cost for the compensation of machamba crops (subsistence and commercial)

Asset	Area (ha)	Yield (kg/ha)	Unit Value (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Cassava	111.7	8,000	1.50/kg	1,340,400
Sub-Total				1,340,400
Allowance	Number of PAPs		Unit Value (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Disturbance	70		300	21,000
Sub-Total				21,000
Total				1,361,400

Table 37 Estimated cost for the compensation of pastureland, residential land without foundations/structures and vacant land

Asset	Area (ha)	Unit Value (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Pastureland	5.8	3,000*	17,400
Residential land (no foundations/structures)	8.3	3,000*	24,900
Vacant land	0.5	3,000*	1,500
Sub-Total			43,800
Allowance	Number of PAPs	Unit Value (USD)*	Total Value (USD)
Disturbance	13	300	3,900
Sub-Total			3,900
Total			47,700

*Estimated at 25% of the value of Cassava

Table 38 Estimated cost for the compensation of cultivated trees/perennial crops

Asset	Number	Unit Cost Per Tree (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Papaya	10	93.60	936
Avocado	2	78.50	157
Banana*	63	157.00	9,891
Mango	15	157.00	2,355
Lemon	5	93.60	468
Guava*	7	157.00	1,099
Sugar cane	15	157.00	2,355
Total			17,261

*No unit cost available, therefore, highest unit value used, viz. for mango

Table 39 Estimated cost for the compensation of beneficial indigenous trees (used for food, medicine, etc)

Asset	Number	Unit Cost Per Tree (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Marula	642	39	25,038
Natal Mahogany	38	78	2,964
Vangueria (African Medlar)*	18	78	1,404
Chinei*	1	78	78
Ateria*	2	78	156
Acacia	1	78	78
Graviola	3	78	234
Exotics**	4	20	80
Provision for PPZ not ground truthed	151	78	11,778
Total			41,810

*No unit cost available, therefore, highest unit value used, viz. for Natal Mahogany

**Exotics have been valued nominally at USD 20 per plant

Table 40 Estimated cost for the compensation of trees of economic importance

Asset	Number	Unit Cost Per Tree	Total Value (USD)
Chanfuta (Pod Mahogany)	3	29.35	88.05
Massala (<i>Strychnos spinosa</i>) (Monkey Orange)	2	31.20	62.40
Jabuluerio*	1	31.20	31.20
Provision for PPZ not ground truthed	1	31.20	31.20
Total			213

*No unit cost available, therefore, highest unit value used, viz. for Massala

Table 41 Estimated cost for the replacement, with seedlings, of all damaged/destroyed trees (cultivated, indigenous and those classified as of economic importance)

Asset	Number	Unit Value (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Seedlings (two seedlings per affected tree)	1,968	20	39,360
Seedling procurement and distribution costs	Estimate (50% of seedling cost)		19,680
Total			59,040

Table 42 Estimated cost for fences, auxiliary structures and ablutions

Asset	Number	Unit Value Per 100 m, Posts Included (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Fences (964 m)	964	200	1,928
Abandoned house foundations (7.5 m ²) (Provisional)	1	2,500	2,500
Ablution (10.8 m ²) (Provisional)	1	2,500	2,500
Pasture structure (320 m ²)	1	5,000	5,000
Total			11,928

Table 43 Estimated cost for the protection of graves

Asset	Number	Unit Value (USD)	Total Value (USD)
Protection of graves	3	1,000	3,000
Disturbance allowance	1	300	300
Total			3,300

15 REFERENCES

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ANNEXURES – MAP SHEETS